The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4660. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great grief and uneasiness of mind, intense study, drinking to excess, particularly of spirituous liquors and the use of tobacco, opium and other narcotics, are the causes which usually occasion dyspepsia, and it is principally met with in those who devote much time to study or who lead either a sedentary or irregular life. The treatment of the disease is to be attempted by tonics, which supply deficiency of bile or gastric juice. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all the tormenting and dangerous symptoms, you can place the utmost reliance in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest writers Germany ever produced. This article is now prepared carefully and skillfully, and the most respectable classes of society freely testify to its superlative merits—Members of Congress, judges, clergymen and merchants. In appending certificates, I would have it distinctly understood that they are genuine.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

that this is offered as a medicinal preparation, containing no

RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

but is the greatest strengthening tonic in the world—purely vegetable, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

READ WHO INDORSES THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia:

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the disease they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 906 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,
Roxborough, Penn.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
NEW-YORK, February 2, 1864.

From A. McMakin, Esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of my family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or to refer similar sufferers to Yours truly,
A. McMAKIN.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE,

SINGLE BOTTLE, $1; OR A HALF DOZEN FOR $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HEMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Formal Ratifications of Peace Exchanged.

Bavaria Anxious for a Closer Union with Prussia.

The Emperor of Austria Reducing His Expenses.

Grand Banquet Given by the Czar to the United States Embassy.

The Peasants of Russia Present a Cordial Address.

English Views of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Canadians Still Afraid of the Fenians.

They Clamor for More British Soldiers and Get Them.

LATE NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE.

The Treaties of Peace—Exchange of Ratifications.

PRAGUE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace have been exchanged, and its provisions will now be fully enforced.

The Bavarian Chambers Approve of the Treaty with Prussia.

MUNICH, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

Bavaria and Prussia.

MUNICH, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Both the Bavarian Chambers have approved the treaty of peace. In the Deputies Herr MOHON spoke in favor of a close union of Bavaria and Prussia.

The Elector of Hesse.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 31.

It is rumored that the Elector of Hesse will abdicate.

The King of Hanover Appeals to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Special Envoy of the King of Hanover has had an audience of the Emperor.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Economizing.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

Imperial Retrenchment.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The retrenchment of the Court expenses with the new year will be five millions of florins, instead of seven and a half millions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

News of the Philadelphia Convention in England.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 30.

The *Times* of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, "congratulates President JOHNSON and the people of the United States on the deliberations and action of the Philadelphia Convention," detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

A Probably Erroneous Report.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel [?] bonds.

[This should doubtless read "Federal" instead of "Rebel" bonds.—ED. TIMES.]

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Gives a Grand Banquet in Honor of the American Embassy.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the empire were present. The Emperor gave the toast: "The Prosperity and Consolidation of the United States."

Address of Russian Peasants to Secretary Fox.

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Assistant Secretary of the United States, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia, expressive of their fraternal feelings toward the great American Republic.

Additional Particulars of the Presentation.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 30.

A deputation of Russian peasants has called on Mr. Fox and extended to him congratulations in the name of the whole peasantry of Russia. Mr. Fox presented them with a United States flag, and Mr. GWOSDEN, on receiving it, said that in case of necessity Russia would unfurl her banner by the side of that of the Great Republic.

Cholera in Russia.

Cholera is spreading in Russia.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Another Cavalry Regiment Sent out from England.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

In consequence of further representations made to the Home Government by the Canadian authorities relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be dispatched from Liverpool to Quebec.

Three Regiments Ordered to Canada.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Thirteenth Hussars and the Fifty-third and Sixty-first Foot are ordered to Canada at once, and it is possible that more troops will be ordered there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The steamer *Rhone*, from Rio Janeiro Aug. 8, reports a new Ministry formed in Brazil, which is for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Argentines repulsed the Paraguayans on July 11 with severe loss.

Apology for the Seizure of the Florida.

The United States steamer *Nipsic*, at Bahia, saluted the flag of Brazil on July 23, as an apology for the seizure of the privateer *Florida* in that port.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Aug. 31.

The market is dull; sales of the week past foot up 66,000 bales. Middling Uplands quoted at the opening at 13¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 31.

The cotton market is without activity, but prices are steady. Middling Uplands are quoted 13½d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 31.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Western Mixed Corn is quoted 26s. 3d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 31.

The Provision market is unchanged and dull.

The Tallow market is active, and prices are steady.

FINANCIAL.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of over one million pounds sterling in bullion.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 31.

There is no change to report in the money market, which continues easy. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

The opening prices are as follows:

United States Five-twenties	73¼
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central Shares	79¼

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31—Evening.

The market for American Securities continues firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

United States Five-Twenties, 73¼.

Erie Railway Shares, 46.

Illinois Cental Shares, 80.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the Java.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Aug. 24, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$35,546 52	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$14,576 34
J. & W. Selegman & Co.	78,000 00	Lees & Waller	405,293 78
		Order	640,000 00
		Panama R. R. Co.	19,210 38
Eugene Kelley & Co.	153,430 70	Total	$1,336,058 12

FROM ISTHMUS.

Trevor & Colgate	$4,575 35	E. & H. I. Anthony	$300 00
Miller & Herghin	1,400 00		
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	500 00	Total	$6,775 35

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulty in the Peruvian Navy Settled.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

Dates up to the 14th instant from Callao and Lima, and of the 2d from Valparaiso and Santiago de Cuba, include but little matter of interest.

PERU.

The difficulty in regard to the appointment of Commander TUCKER, of the "Confederate Navy," to the command of the allied Peruvian and Chilian fleet has been settled by the arrest of the dissatisfied officers, and at last dates TUCKER was in quiet possession. How he will get along with the jealous Peruvian and Chileno officers remains to be seen. The mode of the arrest is thus stated:

The steamer *Chalaco*, with Admiral SALCEDO on board, arrived on the morning of the 2d instant, at Valparaiso, and anchored a short distance from the Peruvian squadron. She then hoisted a signal for all the Commanders to come on board, which they without the slightest sign of any suspicion obeyed—believing that the Cabinet in Lima had yielded to their protest—and they did not find out their mistake until they were informed that they were dismissed from the command, and would be detained on board the steamer as prisoners, and that their trunks and baggage would be sent from their ships. They were not even allowed to commun cate with any one in the meantime. Accordingly Admiral SALCEDO went on board his old ship the *Huascar*, GARCIA to the *Independencia*, PAULO ZELA to the *Union*, and CARRILLO to the *America*. All the subordinate officers who signed the protest will be relieved from duty as soon as possible.

CHILI.

In this Republic the people are discussing the question as to whether the allied Republics ought to carry on the war against Spain, now that the latter Government has declared that so far as Spain is concerned the war is ended. The Press is almost unanimous for more war—although many commercial men think that for the allied fleets to go forth to seek the enemy in foreign waters will be attended with great expense, be a clog to business, and result in no general good to Chili.

The announcement that the National Bank of Chili had loaned the Government six millions of dollars was premature. It is said the bank placed upon the loan the condition that Chili should in the future, as in the present war, act upon the defensive, to which the Government is not yet prepared to agree.

The 28th of July, the anniversary of the Independence of Peru, was observed throughout Chili, by order of that Government, as a civic festival.

The Chilian man-of-war *Henrietta* had arrived at Valparaiso.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

No News of Importance.

News to the 6th inst. from Central America has been received, but there is nothing of general interest. From Honduras we learn that the Government has made a treaty of amity and commerce with Spain greatly at variance with its recent act in sending a Commissioner to the American Congress at Lima to agree to an alliance directed against European aggressions.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Everything Quiet—The Decree of Neutrality.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

Panama is quiet at present. We have had a little trouble in the interior of the State, where the State Government officers in the district of Chiriqui were ejected and new ones appointed; but the Government organs say that everything has been settled and the old officers restored. We are expecting every day the arrival of 300 to 400 national troops, who will probably take virtual possession of the government of the State, and relieve the people from the large tax they are now compelled to pay to soldiery whose only duty seems to be to keep a man in power who is obnoxious to the great mass of the citizens.

President MOSQUERA'S decree of strict neutrality, as regards the war between the allied South American Republics and Spain, is but little respected by our State officers. Large guns, provisions, &c., are brought by almost every steamer, both from New-York and from California, to be reshipped at Panama to the Peruvians and Chilians, while a meeting of officials was held the other evening to concoct measures to prevent the Spaniards from using the transit to further the war on their side.

The ice-bark *Kremlin*, from Boston, arrived at Aspinwall last Sunday, where there was much rejoicing among the thirsty souls who had been compelled to go three or four weeks without their usual morning cocktail. Hope the Boston firm will keep their eyes open in future.

Col. PELLET, lately appointed United States Consul at Sabanilla, United States of Columbia, leaves Aspinwall for his post to-day.

The Australian steamer this trip brings about sixty passengers, more than one half of whom go to New-York.

A party, under the patronage of the United States, will go down to Darien on Saturday next to survey a canal route.

The *Wateree* and *Monongo* are at Panama, and the *Florida* is at Aspinwall.

We have no news from the capital of the Republic. DAVID M. CORWINE, Esq., agent at Panama of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and family, go to New-York on this steamer.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Opening of the Parliament—The Maori War.

Dates from Wellington, New-Zealand, to July 24 were received at Panama by the steamer *Ruahine*, which arrived on the 21st with 50 passengers, $110,000 in treasure, 26 packages of freight and 80 packages of mails.

Parliament was opened on the 3d. The Governor, in his address, announced that the Maori war was being successfully prosecuted, and most of the natives had either surrendered or been captured. Some dreadful murders had been perpetrated on the West coast gold fields by Australian criminals, who killed the gold-diggers for their money.

MARYLAND.

Outrage on a Negro Camp Meeting—One Man Killed—Negroes Shot and Beaten while in the act of Worship.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of the camp meeting held at Shipley's Woods, three miles from Hanover Switch, on the Washington road, by a band of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man, named MILTON BENSON, while at prayer, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth.

SECOND DISPATCH.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are the facts in this outrageous affair:

A white camp meeting, attended by many ministers of the M. E. Church of North Baltimore District, of which Rev. Mr. LANAHAN is presiding Elder, was being held at the place before stated. Rev. Messrs. SPEAKE, REID, and other white ministers were officiating at a white camp meeting near which, under the auspices of the same, some colored people were holding camp exercises also.

During yesterday afternoon a number of young men were noticed in the camp-ground having pistols on their persons. These were, so far as can be ascertained, residents of the surrounding neighborhood. No disturbance occurred during the day, but about midnight, while the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were violently set upon by a gang of men, making loud shouts of epithets and imprecations. The attack commenced with the beating of a negro man while on his knees. The negroes at once rose up, and a scene of wild and indescribable excitement ensued—women screaming in terror. Shots were fired by the assailants, but in the dark, and but few are supposed to have taken effect. The colored men rallied and turned upon the assailants, and drove them off two or three times, while the women fled toward the white camp. Many colored people were wounded with clubs, and there were some flesh wounds from pistol shots. Some of the colored men had pistols, and used them freely upon their assailants, but with what result is not known. Finally the conflict ended, through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, by the colored people leaving the grounds and seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes, who further gratified their unmanly spirit by piling tents and effects of the negroes, including bundles and trunks of clothing, in a heap, and, setting fire to the pile, destroyed all.

The white man shot, as first mentioned, was at prayer at the altar in the white camp, where Mr. SPEAKE was conducting the exercises. By whom the shot was fired is not known, but the friends of some of the ministers believe that it was fired by some of the white rioters, who intended it for a prominent Methodist minister. How this may be it is impossible to say. Others think it was simply a stray shot, which is very probable. Our informant says the white men certainly began the disturbance while the colored people were engaged in religious exercises. The assailants are reported to have used various rallying cries, among which was heard the expression, "How about New-Orleans!"

There are many exciting, and doubtless more or less exaggerated, stories circulating about the affair, but the above, as far as can be at present ascertained, seems to be authentic.

The Camp Meeting Riot—An Investigation in Progress.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

An investigation in regard to the camp-meeting riot is in progress by the local authorities, and the Freedmen Bureau officers are also inquiring into the matter.

PROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fire in Dismal Swamp—The Ship Moonlight Placed Under Bonds.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The large fire in Dismal Swamp is still raging, doing extensive damage to the timber. Numbers of bears and other animals have been driven from their lairs and are seen by the passengers on the railroad.

Arrived at Norfolk, yesterday, schooner *Lady Austin*, from Barbadoes, with a cargo of molasses.

Weather unsettled. Wind east.

The ship *Moonlight* sailed for Baltimore yesterday afternoon. Previous to sailing she was put under bonds by the Collector of Norfolk for having no manifest and attempting to evade the revenue laws and threatening the Customs officers in the execution of their duty.

Arrival of Specie from Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Asia*, which arrived this morning, brought £25,000 in specie from Liverpool, and £10,000 from Halifax.

OHIO.

Watson, the Murderer, Respited.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 31.

WATSON, the murderer of Capt. MENTOR, who was to have been hung at Newport, Ky., to-day, has been respited until December.

The Cincinnati Street Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 31.

The war between the people and the Street Railroad Companies continues, but there was less excitement yesterday.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 31.

There were six deaths from cholera yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to Conventions.

OWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 31.

The delegates to the Union State Convention from Tioga County are: W. SMITH, W. S. LINCOLN, F. C. PLATT.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-sixth District are: D. O. HANCOCK, J. F. BROWN, F. C. CORYELL, R. W. CLINTON, H. A. BROOKS.

OWEGO, Tioga County, Friday, Aug. 31.

The following are the delegates from Tioga County to the Southern Radical Convention: Hon. Lyman Tremain, (late Senator,) O. H. P. Kinney, (editor of the *Waverly Advocate*,) Andrew J. Lang, Allison Elmer, Horace A. Brooks, William P. Stone, S. Kirby, L. Bradley, F. S. Higby, O. Gleason, J. H. Deming, Major J. B. Carl, Alexander Jennings, J. B. Lanfield, Frederick Richardson and E. L. Dodge.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 31.

The following are the delegates to the Union State Convention from Sullivan County: Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Hon. H. R. LOW, D. D. MCKOON.

Adjournment of the Senate.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 31.

In the Senate to-day the President stated that he understood the testimony on the part of the respondent in the case of the People against Judge SMITH, of Oneida, was all in; therefore it was resolved to adjourn the case until the first Tuesday in January, and then the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

VIRGINIA.

The Radical Convention at Philadelphia—Slight Mistake in the Selection of a Delegate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 31.

In a letter received this morning from Hon. ROBT. RIDGEWAY, member of Congress for the Fourth District, in reference to his appointment as a delegate to the Southern Loyal Convention at Philadelphia, he says:

Yours of the 27th inst. to hand. Contains the first intimation I had had that the scamps at Alexandria, without the slightest communication with or authority from me, had taken the outrageous liberty of using my name in connection with the mulatto Convention at Philadelphia, well knowing as they did that I had not a practicle of sympathy with them or the Jacobin rabble to which they belong. You will perceive from the above that you have my full authority to stamp the whole thing, so far as I am concerned, as a villainous outrage upon me and a deliberate fraud upon the public. R. RIDGEWAY.

MICHIGAN.

Nominations by the Radical State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Every organized county in the State was represented. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—Gov. Crapo renominated. [The names of Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Gen. Stoughton being withdrawn after the first ballot.]

For Lieutenant-Governor—Col. Dwight May.

For Secretary of State—Gen. Spaulding.

For Treasurer—E. O. Grosvenor.

For Land Commissioner—Gen. Pritchard.

For Attorney-General—Gen. Stoughton.

For Superintendent of Schools—O. HOSFORD.

For Member of the Board of Education—EDWIN WILLIAMS.

For Auditor—Gen. HUMPHREY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Dwight Foster Confirmed.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER has been confirmed by the Executive Council as Associate Justice to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge COLT, resigned.

A Speech by Montgomery Blair.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR addressed a large and enthusiastic assembly of supporters of the President this evening in this city. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered by him in Portland a few days since. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS presided, and emphatically indorsed the movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT followed Mr. BLAIR with a few remarks.

MARYLAND.

Congressional Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

Col. CHARLES E. PHELPS, the present Representative of the Third District of Maryland in Congress, was to-day renominated by the Conservatives.

NEW-JERSEY.

Union Meeting in Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

A Union Republican meeting was held in Camden to-night, which was very numerously attended. Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL'S speech was greeted with enthusiasm. He took high grounds for the Amendment and for the measures of the Republican Congress. Mr. PRYOR, of Philadelphia, spoke. Mr. SCOVEL, with twenty-four others, was unanimously elected a delegate to the September Convention.

GEORGIA.

Gov. Jenkins and the State Bonds.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 31.

A dispatch received here this morning states that Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, now at New-York, found the credit of his State so good that he disposed of $500,000 Georgia State bonds at 90 cents on the dollar.

Murder on Shipboard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 31.

The brig *Ocean Wave*, of New-York, Capt. SQUIRES, at this port from Great Harbor, Bahamas, has on board a seaman named ROBERT CROW, in irons, for the murder of mate WM. H. ROBBINS, on the 18th of August, when one day out of port. Mr. ROBBINS belonged in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he leaves a wife and family. The murder was committed at 1 o'clock in the morning. Crow told the mate that there was a sail in sight, and, as the latter stooped to look under the boom, struck him on the back of the head with a capstan-bar, breaking in his skull. The mate survived but a few hours.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 31.

The statement for the commercial year shows receipts of 5,865 bales of Sea Island cotton, and 107,821 bales of Uplands; total 113,686, against 522,372 bales for 1859 and 1860. Sales of the week 750 bales Middling at 30c.@31c.; strict Middling, 32c.@32½c.; receipts, 943 bales; exports, 825 bales; stock, 5,535 bales. Careful estimates from statistics place the crop at two million bales.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day with $883,900 in treasure, of which $712,300 goes to New-York.

Mining shares still depressed. Chollar, 142; Yellow Jacket, 730; Belcher, 150; Savage, 1,090.

Legal tenders unchanged.

Warning to Ship Masters.

NEW-YORK SUBMARINE COMPANY'S WRECKING STEAMER SAXON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

To the Associated Press:

I beg you will give the following a wide circulation for humanity's sake, the danger mentioned being a fearful one for vessels, particularly steamers, two of which I saw run within a few feet of destruction on Sunday night, the 26th inst.:

The brig *William Edward* was sunk by collision last December, in twelve fathoms of water, Barnegat bearing S. W. ½ W. 14 miles. Her foremast head is now nine feet under water, almost upright, and lies directly in the track of coasters and steamers bound to and from New-York.

I would respectfully caution masters of vessels to avoid this locality both by day and night, as the danger cannot be seen until right over it, and then only in calm weather. The lead will be a proper guide in thick weather.

Very respectfully, GEO. W. BROWN,
Superintendent.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Progress Through the Empire State.

Departure by the Central Railroad from Albany.

Crowds and Receptions Along the Route.

Addresses and Replies at Various Places.

Enthusiastic Greetings by the People.

Close of the Day's Journey at Auburn.

DEPARTURE FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 31—8 A. M.

The President and party were accompanied to the cars for Auburn by a military escort, and thousands of persons were in attendance at the railroad station here. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and cheers were repeatedly given to the President, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT. These demonstrations were continued until the train was lost in the distance.

A delegation from Schenectady to escort the Presidential party to that city were on board. Mayor MCMULLEN tendered to the President the hospitalities of Schenectady, and introduced the delegation, consisting of members of the Councils and other citizens. The President thanked them for their kind consideration.

AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Aug. 31—8:40 A. M.

The train has reached this city. There are assembled thousands, exhibiting much enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and frequent huzzahs were given.

The President and party left the car and were escorted to a platform, where Judge PAIGE made a speech as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE PAIGE.

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the municipal authorities of this city and of its citizens, I extend to you a cordial welcome. We are gratified that you have been able to bestow upon us a few moments to give us an opportunity to see you, and to say to you that we appreciate your sacrifices and your public services in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. We have observed with deep interest your official acts since you were placed, by the Providence of God, at the head of the Government of the United States, and I am happy in being able to say that they are approved by a very large majority of our citizens. We subscribe to and support your policy of the restoration to their relations to the Government and the Union of the late insurrectionary States. We believe it to be a wise, Constitutional and beneficent policy. Wisdom and patriotism demand its adoption. Christianity commends it to a Christian people. If the revolted States continued integral parts of the Union, which we believe as soon as their State Governments were reorganized under your proclamation, they became States *de facto* as well as *de jure*. No recognition by Congress was necessary to their restoration. Being States in full relations with the General Government, they are entitled to representation by loyal representatives. States cannot secede from the Union; they cannot be expelled from it. We believe the people will ratify all you have done to restore the Union. We admire your bold and gallant defence of the Constitution against all assaults upon it, we recognize your eminent qualifications for the high position you occupy, and your great ability to discharge all its responsibilities. We thank you for all you have done for your country, and especially for the masterly statesmanship you have displayed in your successful solution of the problem of restoration; and you have our highest respect and our warmest esteem. Allow me, in behalf of our municipal authorities and our citizens, to thank you for the privilege of this interview, and again in their behalf I welcome you to their city.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

I have to express my thanks for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me to-day. You are aware that it is not my purpose to make a speech, but I am constrained to express, in a few words, the gratification and pleasure which have been afforded me by the demonstrations of the people of New-York. They fill me with emotions of no ordinary character. I only claim to be one of your fellow-citizens passing through this portion of New-York for the purpose of visiting Chicago to witness or participate in laying the chief corner-stone of a monument to the memory of one of our distinguished statesmen, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [cheers,] and on my journey I have witnessed the demonstrations, not got up to order, or to work mechanically, but coming spontaneously from the people; and for this you have my heartfelt thanks. [Cheers.] I shall now barely allude to the questions before the country. As to this matter, my speeches, public acts and record are all before you, you know what they are, and from them you must form your own judgment. You are aware that the country has passed through a perilous conflict; you are aware of the trying circumstances under which I took hold of the helm of State; and now that we have passed the trying crisis in the field, we have the struggle of statesmanship. I might say to you the army did its entire duty. Your brave officers and soldiers have done all there was for them to do—and certainly there was much to perform—and I might say the navy did its entire duty on the ocean and on the inland waters. And the Secretary of State, your own distinguished son, in conducting our foreign relations and steering the Ship of State through the whirlpool and amid rocks, has well performed his duty, [cheers,] and so far as my humble self is concerned, I have tried to do my duty, and, God willing, if my course shall meet the approbation of the people, I intend to continue to move forward in the course I have begun. [Cheers.] I know no step backward. I intend to go forward in my path of duty because I know it is right, [cheers,] and because it is the only policy on which the Constitution can be upheld and maintained, [cheers,] and so believing, I shall pursue that course with your help and with the assistance of Him who controls all kings of the earth. [Cheers.] Then, in parting with you here to-day, and thanking you for this kind demonstration, let me say that the Constitution made by your fathers, after they had passed through the war of the revolution, must be maintained. Nor must we forget the sacrifices of our soldiers in that conflict, whose blood as they trod the frozen ground spouted from their heels. Yes, your fathers formed your Constitution and cemented it with their blood. This is the Constitution by which I have stood and intend still to stand. [Cheers.] Let me say, in parting, I have always relied on the people when the country was in a great emergency. Whether in peace or in war, in them I have confidence, and to them I look. And I believe that in the future, as in the past, they will do their duty. I leave the Constitution and the Union of these States in your hands. You must take care of them, and so good-bye.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

Gen. GRANT was presented to the people, and received their emphatic congratulations.

The train was soon again on its way, followed by the cheers of the people.

AT FONDA.

FONDA, Friday, Aug. 31—9:40 A. M.

The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and Secretary WELLES appeared on the platform, the train having halted. Cheers were given for each of them. Repeated calls were made for Secretary SEWARD, who came forward and bowed his thanks amid applause. He said:

"Let me tell you that one thing may be found in the Scriptures, if you will only carefully look for it, and that is, 'A great man never lives at home!'" [Daughter and applause.]

As he retired the President said:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I design simply to tender you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received us. You are engaged in the same great work that we are—trying to restore the Government which, for a time, has been distracted and torn almost in pieces. But, thank God, public opinion has prevailed in this country, and the people have decided that no State has a right to go out of the Union peaceably or by force. [Applause.] This has been settled by the power in the field, and now after it has been settled, another portion of our fellow-citizens are determined that the Union shall not be restored. Now that the army, the navy and the Secretary of State have performed their duty, the performance of another duty is with you. You are to say at the ballot-box whether the Union shall be restored and the country be permitted to renew a career of prosperity and greatness. It is a question for you to settle, and you must do it at the ballot-box at the approaching elections. One of the Departments of the Government seems disposed to throw every impediment in the way of the Union of these States established by the Constitution of our fathers, and which I and others adore. Five years ago I opposed those in the South who sought to separate this Union, and I now oppose those in the North who are adverse to the establishment of peaceful relations between all sections of the country. Let the Union be preserved, and be, in the language of a deceased statesman, "one and inseparable, now and forever:" and if you will come forward in the approaching election, as I have no doubt you will, the Constitution and the Union will be saved. I trust now, as I always have trusted, in the intelligence, integrity and virtue of the American people, and when the struggle comes, I believe you will settle the question as you have all others which have preceeded. In parting with you, I leave the Constitution and the Union in your hands, where I am satisfied they are safe."

The President was frequently cheered during the delivery of his speech, and repeated cheers were given by the assembled thousands.

AT LITTLE FALLS.

LITTLE FALLS, 10:40.

The train here stopped for a few minutes. A gentleman advanced from the crowd and said:

"In behalf of the people of Valley of the Mohawk and the hills of Herkimer, we tender you a cordial welcome. We are happy to see you among us, and trust that by your wisdom and firmness we will soon see all the States restored to their proper place in the Union."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied:

I tender to you my heartfelt thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed us. My confidence is now where it has always been—in the mass of the people. There is an important question to settle. We have passed through a war; the Constitution and the Union are still in peril, and, therefore, you have something to do. I feel well assured that you will perform your duty in a proper manner. At one time we had to contend against the attempt to separate the States, but now the tendency is to absorb all the powers of the Government in one department—which is quite as odious as secession. I turn the Constitution and Union over to you, the people, in whose hands I believe they will be safe. This country and the world look to the position that New-York is about to assume.

The President was greeted with applause.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT GETS A BOUQUET.

A young girl here presented a bouquet of flowers to Admiral FARRAGUT, for which he kissed her.

AT HERKIMER.

H

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Dawn of Autumn—An Event Worth Recording—A New Railroad on a New Principle to Climb the Rocky Steeps—How it Works—The Hotels and Their Management—Sour Weather—Death of Nellie—Insects and Other Nuisances.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

While the sleepy old hills are dozing beneath the silent clouds of Autumn—Mount Washington, with a night-cap of snow drawn over his brow on the cold nights—and pleasant smiles tremble on their faces as though their dreams were kindly; while the mountain streams keep up a jocund roar, as if they were doing an immense deal of work, when in truth they are only coquetting with the trout—just as profligate school-boys feign a murmur of study when in fact they are hatching abominable schemes for the confusion of their teacher; while all the pretty girls are setting their caps at—well, not at your correspondent, but at inferior and unknown men; while—well, while the world is going on generally in a well established and acceptable old fashion, bringing a dull season to a bright close, a sudden, but tardy sense of duty seizes the undersigned. He thinks it becoming to write. Perhaps he has an axe to grind; an innkeeper to abuse; or, he may have brooded over the mountains until he has hatched an idea. Who knows? Him you will ask in vain.

But stay. There is a legitimate occasion for journalism; an event worthy of record; a peg on which many irrelevancies may be hung; an opening by which a young penny-a-liner may hope to rise in the world; yes, even six thousand feet.

To-day, at noon, a steam engine, *preceded* by a car containing twenty or thirty passengers, ran up one of the steepest acclivities of Mount Washington. Your correspondent was there, begirt in brave attire and rather low spirits. His features will descend to posterity in a photograph, and it is to be hoped that posterity will not regard them as being more than ordinarily uncomfortable. The occasion demanded dignity and composure, but the spot was unaccommodating. Let me explain. The Summit Steam Railway is an idea of Mr. SYLVESTER MARSH, now residing at Littleton, N. H. It is intended not merely to facilitate the ascent of the big hill, but to revolutionize the whole system of mountain travel. Hitherto there has been but two ways of conquering the inequalities of the earth's surface—by going around or through them. Mr. MARSH proposes to obviate this by going over them. He has invented an engine which swings on trunnions; a car with very depressed legs, except when it is going up hill, and a track which, while it involves the cog-wheel principle, does so in a manner entirely new. The track has two smooth rails, and between them a wrought iron ladder in which the feet of the cogged driving wheel find a comfortable hold. It would be useless for general purposes to enter into further particulars. Suffice it to say that the engine runs up this ladder—three or four inches wide—like an Irishman. The road selected for the experiment commences about two and a half miles below the Summit, and a little above the station called Cold Spring, on the old Fabyan path. A depot has been erected there, and running from it, about half a mile of track has been laid down. Laid *up* would be the more appropriate expression, for the ascent is at the agreeable rate of seventeen hundred feet to the mile. It is said, and with a candor which I could not help admiring yesterday when the photographer was at work, that the worst spot has been selected for the experiment. I can readily believe it. A high wooden bridge spans a gorge of the Ammonusuc. The river beneath plunges over its stony bed, and between the timbers are nice spots for falling out. The rise is one foot in three, topped off with a curve of ever so many degrees. Well, we started at a pace of about four miles an hour; stopped leisurely in all the dangerous places; run up to the extreme end of the track; stopped providentially on the last peg, and then came back again, coquetting with the braker, and showing how independent we were of everything. Detached from the engine the car could control itself, slackening its pace or stopping altogether at the option of the brakesman. Nothing could be more docile. With the engine the resistance was of course greater. Sufficient was done to demonstrate that entire safety has been secured by this very novel plan. The solid men of New-England, who were there a hundred strong, expressed their entire satisfaction, and took off their hats to be photographed. I had my eye on one of those fine, tight, springy solid men. If anything had happened he would have been under. But nothing did happen, and after innumerable trips we all returned, feeling that mountain travel had been revolutionized by the ingenious method of Mr. MARSH.

This gentleman, I may here add, is a large property-holder in the region, and the railroad is but one of the many improvements which he intends to effect. A new hotel on or near the site of the old Fabyan House will be erected during the coming year. The location is one of the best, and is on the direct line of travel between the Profile House and the Crawford House. Neither of these establishments surpass it in grandeur and variety of scenery.

And speaking of hotels reminds me that they are all doing an exceedingly good business. The season commenced late and languished early. Just now when Autumn warms the woods with fervent colors, and cools the air with healthful breezes there is a decided revival in traffic. The coaches are crowded, and the hotel-keepers brag of "cots" they have to make up. The weather is fine, and people who *can* stay in the mountains at this delightful period of change certainly have the best of it. There seems, at all events to be a "rush." Whether it will compensate for a period of extreme—almost unparalleled—dullness is not for me to decide. It is certain that there have been no "lams" this year. An airy and a healthy vacancy has pervaded all the hotels. I should not be surprised if the merciless extortion attempted last year had alarmed the regular frequenters of the mountains, and driven them to other places. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A Summer tourist does not relish being "accommodated" in an apartment containing as many beds as a hospital ward, and married people I fancy like to be together, and are aggravated if disposed of in separate parts of a building, as in an English poor-house. To pay for these luxuries at the rate of four dollars a day, and to receive no sort of attention in return, is a pastime which speedily palls on the taste, as the very marked falling off of travel this year sufficiently indicates. This condition of things must be particularly annoying to certain of the hotel projectors, as they have made additions to their premises to provide for an expected rush. The extension of the Glen House is fully as large as the original building. It is almost completed, but has scarcely been called into use. The parlor, dining-room and offices at this establishment are now very spacious and elegant, and the sleeping apartments neat and tidy. The house is kept, as heretofore, by Mr. THOMPSON, and kept well. At the Profile House a similar enlargement has taken place. These hotels, situated at the extreme points of interest in the mountains, are each capable of accommodating between five and six hundred guests. They are well conducted, but have the common fault of aping city manners in everything except the real conveniences of city life. The only house in the mountains that possesses anything like metropolitan improvements is the Crawford House, enjoying at the same time one of the most interesting situations to be found anywhere. Here you may ring your bell and be waited upon with reasonable expedition. The apartments are large, airy, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with lavatory arrangements. The chambermaids do not tramp up and down the passages at daybreak, discussing the topics of the day at the height of their voices, and clashing their pails and cans viciously against each other. Nor do they sing songs for the delectation of fatigued humanity—they are apt to do elsewhere. There is altogether too much noise in our hotels—even in the best of them; and the gentleman who performs upon the gong, or plays a superfluous solo on the bell, will, I am sure, come to grief.

To the mass of tourists, the White Mountains must have been this year a sad and dreary bore. It has rained almost incessantly for more than a month, and the roads, which are vile at the best, have become almost impassable. The uninitiated spend most of their time either in or outside a coach. They enjoy all the ruts and holes and stones, and, under very desperate circumstances, have perhaps persuaded themselves that they have enjoyed a view. It is amazing the amount of discomfort people will submit to in the name of pleasure. The roads are a disgrace to the State, the county, the township, the hotels, the stage-drivers and every one who is in any way interested in them. They do not belong to the present century, but to that period when resistance in travelling and not speed was the main object. A great, heavy, clumsy Concord coach, pitching and rolling on straps, is dragged through the mire by six powerful horses. The vehicle is sound enough, and cannot be pulled to pieces, and it accommodates itself to mud holes, boulders and rocks If the team be strong nothing can stop it. At a dull walk, or fitful gallop, it slobbers through the lanes, making six or seven miles an hour. Misguided individuals in search of the picturesque site outside, holding on like grim death, lest a sudden lurch should shoot them into a neighboring stream, receiving the whole sound thrashing in the face from surrounding boughs and branches; or inside, packed like sardines, with nothing on earth to look at save their own care-worn faces. And here I wish to insist on it that in a broad and general sense there is nothing to be looked at in the principal coach routes of the mountains. They are mostly through low, whippy woods, following the devious windings of mountain streams, and shut in from all vision of adjacent scenery. There are but two exceptions to this rule; the route from Plymouth to the Franconia Notch, and from the Crawford House to Gorham via Cherry Mountain and Jefferson Hill. These are varied and agreeable; the rest the merest mountain rigmarole. Yet there are thousands of people who believe that they have seen the mountains simply because they have traveled from one hotel to another, and sat on a coach six or eight hours a day in the effort to do as much as possible. To obtain a kindly impression of the White Hills it is necessary to cultivate them intimately; to make the acquaintance not only of the highest peaks, but of the more modest ridges; not merely of the cascades and falls, but of the basins and ledges and cloven passages, and other singular routes and reposes selected by the streams, in their eternal career to the sea. These can be found at every turn, but they are usually passed by in unconcern. The traveler rolls from hotel to hotel as if his dinner were his only object. This attained, he takes another way on, and is led placidly to a neighboring "sight;" returns to his supper, and the next morning, fagged and dispirited, starts for a new point. He is the prey of stage-drivers and the victim of three hotels, around which he supposes all the interest of the White Mountains centres. The idea is ridiculous. When properly opened to the public, it will be found that every mile of the road is worthy of attention.

The frequenters of the White Mountain House—a model hostelry, which I venture to recommend for its beautiful situation, its excellent accommodations, its unrivalled cleanliness and its moderate charges—will be grieved to hear that *Nellie* is dead. *Nellie* was a tame deer, who lived in the woods, and reared her swift-footed brood there. Her polite, social inclinations, however, led her to hotel life. Almost every day she would visit the White Mountain House, and with stately condescension submit to be caressed by the delighted guests. Accustomed to man, she knew how to avoid his excesses, but alas! not to beware of his treachery. She was never known to put her foot in a trap, but in her extremity partook of poisoned food. She was, perhaps, no respecter of fences, and, it must be confessed, had a dainty tooth for young vegetables. A flinty-hearted farmer whose garden had been invaded, avenged himself, and poor *Nellie* is no more. In vital anguish she staggered to the house, which for a dozen years has been her resort, as if she believed it were yet possible that a friendly humanity could save her. She crawled from the piazza, which she knew so well, to the parlor where her "poor innocent nose" had so often nestled in kindly bosoms, and there, with a piteous moan, she fell. It was not in mortal power to save her. All that pity could do was to end her sufferings. Her obituary is easily written. She lived respected—save by a churl—and died lamented. Alas, poor *Nannie*.

The mountains are famous for their live stock, and it will be interesting to know that this year it is yet abundant. It would not benefit your readers to give them the current quotations of oxen, sheep, and such ponderous animals, but they may be gratified to learn that the slim but sanguinary mosquito is yet plentiful; that the diminutive but enterprising midge is rising, and that the wily and unscrupulous blackfly is steady. It follows as a consequence that smudges have been in demand. Do you happen to know what is a smudge? Mine be it the task to reveal the secret of this truly benevolent institution. You take a few handfuls of stray chips, twigs, dry leaves and dirt, and placing them in a tin plate set fire to them. A slow and sulky wreath of smoke then arises from the mass. The flavor is peculiar and potent. Human creatures are capable of standing it, and therefore possess an advantage. Mosquitoes, midges and black flies abhor the odor and retire incensed, displaying to my mind a vast superiority of intelligence and taste. Oh! it is jolly to sit on the piazza and enjoy the cool evening breeze and watch the sunset as it lingers on the mountain side. Nothing shall induce me to believe that the pleasure is in the slightest degree lessened by having one's throat filled with smoke and one's eyes trickling with tears. It may require a strong constitution; that is all, but for those who can stand it the delight is unfailing. The season is now somewhat advanced for mosquitoes. They linger only in windsheltered haunts, where the chilly breeze spares their miserable frames. But although shaky on their legs they step smilingly up to the scratch. To the troutfisher who engages the hardy black-fly they have ceased to be an object of terror. Is there an unholy alliance between the nipping tribes and the lusty inhabitants of the brook? It seems so, for no sooner does one legion of pests disappear from a brook than another equally ravenous takes up the abandoned position, and defends it with reckless and ravenous enthusiasm. Flies of every kind have had an unusually gay time of it this season. They have been driven from their old quarters by the march of improvement, and having to seek new lodgings have naturally preferred the best hotels. It is right that I should add that according to official proclamation there have been no mosquitoes in these parts since the 20th of July. The few that remain are pirates, who stay in defiance of tradition and the common law. Still they are not so scarce as might be expected. I found five on my hand the other day; all standing on their heads like bloodthirsty acrobats, waiting, I presume, until they could weigh their bodies down with my gore.

I trust that no one will use the "Bitters" so liberally advertised in this region. Whatever may be the their medicinal qualities, they rise on the stomach. In New-York we have a statute against defacing natural scenery. In New-Hampshire rum and romance go together. Places that should be sacred to the vulgar tramp of trade are desecrated by outrageous signs painted on the rocks, and on every spot that strikes the eye. A wrong so intolerable should surely be righted. If legislation be ever brought to bear on the subject, I trust that it may also include paper collars. I know of nothing so urgent at this moment as the question of paper collars. That paper collars are convenient I admit; that they save the expense of washing is undeniable; that the boxes in which they lie coiled are useful is beyond the shadow of a doubt. But why, oh! why do gentlemen who adopt this useful and economical article of wardrobe select the most unseemly places for dispensing with it. There is no path so secluded but a paper collar may be found in it; there is no scene so sacred but this vestment is there. The country is speckled with paper collars. Will no one put a limit to the reckless toilette of individuals who wear paper collars? C. B. S.

The Career of a Bigamist.

From the Worcester Spy, Aug. 30.

TIMOTHY HOWE of Cambridge, who has for some weeks been employed in this city, recently as a slater on the building at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, was arrested last evening by Officer J. S. HALL of the Police force, charged with bigamy. The circumstances of his crime in the hands of a skillful sensationist would furnish material for quite a romance; but viewed from a moral standpoint the facts are sufficiently painful to all parties concerned with the affair to forbid of trifling or exaggeration. The accused party is about 35 years of age, and has a wife and child living in Cambridge, where he has formerly resided, and where he was acquainted with and admitted to the family of a gentleman of good position in society, whose daughter has become his victim. The girl is only 17 years of age, and has enjoyed the advantages of education and society, but in some manner as yet unexplained, she fell under the influence of HOWE, and knowing the fact of his being married, was induced to leave her home in a clandestine manner, and accompany him to this city on the 31st of July last, and a marriage ceremony was performed between them by one of the clergymen of this city, Aug. 1. The parties have since resided in this city as man and wife, occupying rooms on Orchard-street, and taking their meals at a saloon on Main-street.

The parents of the girl have used every effort to trace her flight, but without success, till she, becoming homesick, or sick of her position here, wrote to her mother, asking that an answer be directed to this city. A Boston officer had been at work on the case, and was just ready to start for New-Orleans in search of the girl, when the letter was received. He came here immediately, arriving late on the evening of Tuesday. Officer HALL was called upon to assist in the search, and, after watching and waiting all day yesterday, the parties were found last evening.

The Boston officer having found the girl and persuaded her to return to her parents, was disposed to drop the matter, as it was the desire of the parents of the girl that no stir be made in the affair, but Officer HALL considered it his duty, in view of the facts to take HOWE in custody, and the City Marshal, after learning the story, ordered his detention for trial on a charge of bigamy. HOWE does not deny his crime, but admits that he has another wife, whom he visited only a fortnight since. He blesses the girl for having led him away from vice, and feels somewhat depressed, in view of his prospects. As the case appears at this time it is hardly possible to determine whether his guilt or his stupidity is the most prominent feat in his history.

CAUSES CELEBRES.

The Lamirande Extradition Case—Complete History of this Extraordinary Affair.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 28.

We understand it to be the intention of Judge DRUMMOND to give his judgment on the application for the writ of *habeas corpus* as though none of the intervening circumstances had occurred. This seems to be the only course that can be pursued. If, as may be expected, His Honor declares the prisoner to be entitled to all the advantages of the writ, it will then be for the Sheriff and his officers to execute the judgment of the Court. It is quite possible that the kidnapped prisoner may never reach Liverpool, but may be landed at some other point and sent off to France. We conceive, however, that if the judgment to be delivered is in his favor, the sheriff will be in duty bound to use all the diligence to secure his detention, if possible, on the vessel reaching the other side. This may now be done by means of the Atlantic Cable. Certainly no step should be left untried to get this man back again into our hands, not only that justice may be administered, but that the dignity and majesty of the law may be vindicated. This is a matter in which every man in the country, whether he be a subject of the Queen or not, is equally interested. If the high hand of the Executive be permitted to interfere and over-ride the law, and set our Judges and the proceedings of our courts at defiance, in one case, we shall soon have the same sort of thing repeated in other cases, and the liberty of the subject placed more and more in jeopardy. But this first case is not likely to pass over without further notice. The expression of feeling throughout the city yesterday on the facts of the case being made known through the *Herald*—which was the only paper which published anything like a full report—was one of the strongest indignation at the extraordinary course pursued. We might seek an explanation in the supposition that the proceedings pending before our Courts were unknown to the Governor-General. But even supposing that to have been the case—which it is almost impossible to credit, the counsel for the accused having intimated to His Excellency their intention, if unsuccessful before the magistrate, of asking a hearing on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*—it is unusual and unaccountable haste was exhibited in issuing the warrant, but at any rate the Sheriff, jailer, and other officers of the Court here, were not ignorant of what was going on, and it was undoubtedly their duty to have informed His Excellency of the circumstances. It has been asked how could this be done at midnight? Why do it at midnight? Is this an hour at which legal proceedings are usually conducted? But let us set aside for a moment the question as to the conflict of authority between the Executive and the Judiciary, and look at the warrant, signed by His Excellency, upon which LAMIRANDE was handed over to the French officers. This man was charged with forgery. If it was false he was never guilty. Whether he was guilty of embezzlement or not is another matter. But neither the information upon which the application was based, nor any of the papers in the case recited the crime of forgery as known to our law or the law of England. Nay, more, the Governor-General's warrant, which will be found in full at the foot of this article, says that the prisoner was guilty of this offence of forgery in that he "made false entries in the books of the said bank." Now, a lie is no forgery, and the "false entry," namely, a lie, is what the prisoner is here declared guilty of. This is a proposition in support of which the highest authorities may be quoted. In the *British Jurist*, vol. xi., part 1, page 807, we find reported the case of *In re* Windson, before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Easter term, 1865, present, COCKBURN, C. J., BLACKBURN and SHEE, JJ. The marginal note of the decision is as follows:

"By a treaty between England and the United States of America, it was agreed that persons charged (inter alia) with forgery, in either country, and seeking an asylum in the other (to which treaty effect is given by section 1 of the 6 and 7 Vic. c. 76), should, upon requisition, be mutually delivered up. By a statute of the State of New-York, passed in 1858, chap. 346, sec. 1, whoever, with intent to defraud, shall make any false entry, &c., in any book of accounts kept by any money corporation which has been created by, &c., shall upon conviction by a judged guilty of forgery in the third degree: Held, that a person offending against the said statute was not guilty of forgery within the meaning of the Extradition Treaty, and of the act passed to carry it effect, and could not therefore be surrendered on requisition."

The prisoner WINDSON was charged with forgery, in that he made certain false entries in the books of the Bank of Montreal in the State of New-York. The following are extracts from the Judges opinions:

Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN said:

There is no doubt but that the accused made false entries, and that he did so with a fraudulent purpose; but I think it is quite clear, for reasons given by the different judges, that the false entries do not amount to that the offence cannot be held to amount to the crime of forgery by the law of this country; and I think, moreover, that neither by the general law of the United States, which in the aggregate corresponds with ours, would the circumstances support such a charge. Then, if the prisoner had committed the crime of forgery, it must be forgery according to the local Legislature of New-York, and we have to determine whether the commission of such an offence brings the case within the meaning of the Extradition Act, so as to render it obligatory upon the Government of this country to surrender him upon demand made by the Government of the United States. I am of opinion that the case is not within the Extradition Act, and that the only true construction of that act is, that the terms used in specifying the offences, in respect of which criminals are to be mutually surrendered, are to be taken as applicable only to offences which have some common element in the legislation of the two countries. But where the legislation of one or the other of the countries, parties to an extradition treaty, and *a fortiori*, where a component part of one of such countries only fails to proper to constitute something of a particular offence which is not so by the general law of both nations, the case is not thereby brought within the meaning of the statute. Here, by means of what I may term artificial legislation, a certain crime differing from forgery is classed under that head of offences. I think we must interpret the statute according to what may be taken to be the general intention of both the parties to the treaty, but I cannot agree that it was incumbent on this country to go into an elaborate inquiry as to what had been constituted forgery by each individual member of the American Union. This I take it, was not done, nor can we for a moment assume it to have been done. The terms of the statute, then, being construed according to the general intention of the contracting powers, it appears one particular State, that of New-York, has declared to be forgery that which by the general law of the United States and of this country is not forgery, and has thus entirely departed from the meaning of the word in its ordinary acceptation. That being so, the case is not one in which the Government of this country can be properly called upon to surrender the offender in question, and we are bound to order his discharge.

BLACKBURN, J.—The entries, however, false and fraudulent as they were, do not constitute forgery, which crime consists in the making of a false instrument, which purports to be what, in fact, it is not. A simple lie perfected in writing does not thereby become forgery. It is true that, by the peculiar laws of the State of New-York, an offence of this kind is declared to be forgery in the third degree, and under that law, no doubt, he might be treated accordingly; but then arises the question, does the fact that the Legislature of New-York has made this offence forgery so invest it with the character of that crime, as generally understood, as to bring it within the terms of the treaty? I think not. The high contracting parties have entered into an agreement which must be interpreted according to the ordinary rules employed in the construction of contracts; and when, as in this case, we find two parties having a language in common speaking of the same thing, and using the same expressions to designate that thing, I think we ought not to include under a particular head of crime an offence not properly belonging thereto, but which one of the parties to the treaty has thought proper to classify under that head. I think, therefore, however desirous this country may be of rendering up offenders, that this is not a case in which we should be justified in interfering, and that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge.

SHEE, J.—I also think we have no option but to discharge the prisoner. A demand of the surrender of a criminal under this treaty must be founded on an offence satisfying in all material particulars the definition of it according to the laws of both contracting parties. Every word of designation employed in the treaty must be taken to be the word of both the parties who use it, as used in the same sense. Now, here, we have not to deal with the case of a person, making a spurious document, or altering an existing one so as to bring himself within the law as relating to forgery; an if the offence be amounting to forgery (excepting so far as it has been declared to be such by one particular 'American State,) it follows that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge. The prisoner to be discharged accordingly.

Here we have it very distinctly laid down that the offence of which LAMIRANDE is accused is not forgery within the meaning of English law, or of the treaty. Mr. Justice DRUMMOND very naturally expressed his astonishment on Saturday that any one should have the slightest hesitation in such a case. That the Magistrate should have committed for extradition was, indeed, somewhat extraordinary. Our attention has further been called to the circumstance that the name of the agent of the French Government to receive LAMIRANDE does not appear, as it ought to appear, in the warrant of extradition granted by the Governor-General, and no sufficient proof, we understand, in any wise appears in the proceedings that MELIN, the alleged detective employed by the Bank of France, was such duly-authorized agent of the French Government. The Consul-General of France and MELIN together seem to have had pretty much their own way in this affair. If the former has acted improperly, the Imperial Government will, doubtless, revoke its exequatur, and we presume the French Government will not hesitate to return LAMIRANDE on representation of the illegality of the proceedings under which he was carried off. Should he reach that country before stopped, His Excellency the Governor-General may think it expedient to explain his apparent contempt of a decision of the highest Common Law Court of the British Empire, for it is stated that full representations of the case will be forthwith made to the Home Government, and the proper steps adopted to insure a parliamentary investigation. We presume it will appear that His Excellency is as much a victim of the conspiracy as poor LAMIRANDE is, for no one impeaches the Governor-General's integrity. There is one other point on which we have a word to say before closing. It was stated yesterday before Judges DRUMMOND, MONDELET and BADGLEY, that the warrant upon which the prisoner was delivered over, is in the handwriting of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Montreal, and that it was prepared by him at the request of, and upon a draft handed to him by the Crown Prosecutor, before the Police Magistrate gave his decision. The warrant itself purports to have been signed at Ottawa on the 23d of August, while, as a matter of fact, we know that His Excellency passed through Montreal on his way to Quebec, on the 22d. This last is a minor point, it being the general rule to date such documents at the seat of Government; but the preparation of the warrant at such an early day, before the case was decided in the Police Court, shows an extraordinary desire to precipitate the proceedings and deliver up the prisoner. In fact, the whole case presents so many singular features that it seems to be unavoidable that a full investigation should be had into all the circumstances.

The Recent Accident Near Alliance, Ohio—Adventures of Travel—Fearful Experiences.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 27.

Some two or three weeks since I left Chicago for St. Paul, Minn., where I found a warm and delightful atmosphere, the thermometer varying from 70° to 80° Fahrenheit—the Summer months being as warm in that latitude (40° 50' north) as in the City of New-York about four degrees southward. I returned by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and proceeded north to Green Bay, thence to Escanaba, Mich., 46° north latitude. Found a cold, chilly rain prevailing, with the thermometer at 50° Fahrenheit; the watery clouds proceeding southward from Lake Superior, some sixty miles to the northward. Wishing to get into a warmer latitude, I proceeded southward to Chicago, 360 miles, where the Summer temperature is about the same as at Pittsburgh and St. Paul. I left Chicago on Saturday afternoon by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the weather still continuing cold for the season. I reached Alliance, Ohio, at 6:30 A. M., and stopped for breakfast; then proceeded at about the rate of thirty miles an hour for Pittsburgh.

On approaching Columbiana, about six-ty-five miles westward, the wheel of one of the forward cars broke and the three passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment of twenty or thirty feet in height. The first crash was terrific, but before the passengers had time to think of the danger they found themselves rolling with fearful plunges from side to side of the broken cars. At every somersault I hoped that would be the last, but not so. The cars must have turned over three times, all in the space of a few seconds.

When the motion ceased a sudden cry was heard from overal ladies, "My child is killed," "my child is killed." As to my ownself, I began to think it was the last railroad journey I should ever undertake, but felt anxious, while rapidly turning, to be informed of the nature of the dreadful accident. Soon we were released from the cars by being lifted out of the end door, the car lying on its side. Those that were most seriously hurt were laid on the grass, while others and the neighboring farmers rendered every assistance in their power. How far the managers of the railroad were to blame, I will leave others to say, but it is evident the earthwork on the high embankments is too narrow, and that the stoves, water tanks and sharp seats attached to the cars are all extremely dangerous, as well as the glass windows.

Believing that we are far from adopting, as yet, the best modes of saving life and limb, on our public conveyances, I would suggest to the humane inventor some mode of lessening danger when traveling by land or water.

In relation to the same disaster the Cleveland *Leader*, of the 28th inst., says:

"Through the extreme reticence of the officers of the road we are in possession of only the briefest particulars of a sad casualty that occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about twenty miles east of Alliance, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Passenger train No. 6, from Chicago, left Alliance at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. When about twenty miles east of that place the train, moving at the usual speed, ran off the track, owing to a defective rail. A man and a boy, whose names we could not learn, were fatally injured. They were taken aboard the train as soon as it could be got under way again, and taken to Pittsburgh, where the boy died on Sunday night. The man received fatal internal injury and lingered till this morning, when he died."

Superintendent LAYNG has issued a card in relation to the accident, as follows:

P., FT. W. & C. R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EASTERN DIVISION, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A card appears in your advertising columns this morning, signed by what purports to be a Committee of the passengers which came over this railway on the train from the track on Sunday last, near Salem, Ohio, which contains statements so entirely at variance with the facts that I deem it due to all interested to make a public denial of them. That any car inspector would allow a cracked wheel to pass him without setting off the train is too absurd; but as it may not appear so plain to the public generally, I have to-day instituted a most rigid inquiry, and find at the three points at and east of Crestline, where cars are inspected, all the wheels and cars in this train were found in perfect order. The conductor will also testify to the fact that nothing was heard of any defect in any of the cars, and the dispatcher at Alliance fully sustains this fact.

The gentlemen comprising this self-styled Committee were the only passengers in the train who would sign the paper. No meeting was held, and the whole foundation of the charges made in the card was the statement of a lady, now at the Union Depot Hotel, who at some point on the line during the night heard a wheel sounded by the car inspector, which she thought was cracked, and shortly after a man passed under her window in the sleeping car, remarked "he thought it would go through"—the connection between the wheel and the remark being made by the lady herself, and, as she herself assures me, without any reason for doing so. The sleeping car in which she then was, and under which she supposed the wheel was broken, was left at Alliance, and was not in the train at the time of accident, proving her assumption to be an error. The accident, fortunately, resulted in no serious injury to any one. I can fully establish the fact that the train was in safe order when it passed the car inspector at Alliance, and that the accident was one of a nature that may happen on any road, with all the precautions possible.

Very truly, J. D. LAYNG, Superintendent.

Brutal Murder in Dundas, C. W.

From the Dundas (Canada) Banner, Aug. 23.

Yesterday evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, our towns people were horrified by a rumor that an old blind and infirm man, named JAMES CHAMBERS had been murdered in his daughter's house, near the Canal Basin.

The face and head of the deceased presented a frightful appearance, being literally chopped and smashed to pieces—the murderer having evidently made use of an axe or heavy hammer to effect his bloody work. On the forehead there were no less than three distinct cuts, the protruding brain being visible in two of them; the nose was broken by another blow, the lips were cut through and the front teeth knocked out by another, while the cheek had also been cut open. No less than six distinct and savage strokes had been made by the brutal murderer, who seemed to have been determined to make sure that his victim would never live to give any clue concerning the perpetrator of the awful deed.

The deceased, who had been blind for years, and scarcely able to move about from bodily infirmity, was left at the house at 1 o'clock by his daughter, Mrs. HOLMWOOD, (with whom he resided,) who, together with her daughter and a son, went to work as usual in the cotton factory. A lad about eleven years of age, also a son of Mrs. HOLMWOOD, was left at home with his grandfather, and the boy says he last saw the old man alive at about 4 o'clock, when he (the boy) went away from the house to gather some kindling wood. The horrible deed was first discovered by Mrs. HOLMWOOD, at about 6 o'clock, at which time the boy referred to returned, when his mother told him, and sent him to inform her sister, who lives within two or three hundred yards of the house where the murder had been committed.

The murdered man was about 90 years of age, and came to Dundas about nineteen years ago, from the County of Sligo, Ireland. For the last fifteen or sixteen years he has been unable to work, and for a long time he has been receiving from the town a weekly allowance of one dollar to aid in supporting him. He was a very quiet man, and being blind and scarcely able to walk about, it is difficult to conceive what motive could induce any person to murder him.

A Case of Cruel Abandonment—A Husband Leaves His Wife and Infant Child, and Runs Away with Another Woman—The Child Dies on the Street.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Republic, Aug. 28.

One of the most cruel cases of wife desertion that has ever come within our knowledge was related to us yesterday. The circumstances are as follows: In the Summer of 1864, a man named SAMUEL KNAPMAN, employed as foreman in the construction of the tunnel of the Steubenville Railroad, made the acquaintance of a young girl residing in this city, named STANLEY. On the 13th of September of the same year they were married. For a time they lived happily together, but ere long KNAPMAN began to manifest his brutal disposition by grossly abusing his wife on divers occasions. This the poor woman bore without a murmur, and on one occasion, after he had beaten her in an outrageous manner, and blacked one of her eyes, on being asked the cause of her injuries, the poor, unoffending creature gave an evasive answer in order to screen her husband. This occurred shortly after marriage.

In the Spring of 1865 they removed from this city to Brady's Bend, where they continued to reside until last May, when they turned up in Kittanning. Here, as we are informed, KNAPMAN became acquainted with a woman of disreputable character, named MCGARY, after which he paid no further attention to his wife, leaving her and an infant child in the most destitute condition. About two weeks ago KNAPMAN disappeared from Kittanning, the woman MCGARY leaving about the same time, causing the impression that they had gone off together. His wife made information against him before Justice CRAWFORD, of Kittanning, who issued a warrant, but up to last accounts he had not been arrested. The supposition is they have gone to Johnstown.

Last week Mrs. KNAPMAN made application to the Overseers of the Poor of Armstrong County for relief. She obtained $10 from this source, with which she started with her sick child for this city, with the intention of going to her mother, a respectable widow lady, who resides in Wheeling. She reached here on Thursday last, and stopped all night at the Mansion House. Next morning found her nearly destitute of money, after paying her bill, and she sought refuge at the house of a former friend, who took her in and kindly cared for her. Here she remained until Sunday morning, when she started out with the child, and it was afterward ascertained that it actually died in her arms, in the street. She notified the Board of Health of the occurrence, and the child was buried on Sunday, at the expense of the city. The record at the Health Office tells as follows: "JAMES KNAPMAN, aged two months, born in Kittanning, died in Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1866."

Irresistible Inclination to Smash Things—A Crazy Man Cuts the Telegraph Wires, Breaks Windows, Tries to Fire a Station House, and Gets into Jail.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle, Aug. 28.

The 6 o'clock train from Columbus brought into town this morning a middle-aged man whose bump of destructiveness is unusually developed. He was in charge of some of the railroad employes, who stated he had been roaming around the country in the vicinity of Mansfield, Pennsylvania, for some weeks, a terror to the neighborhood, and that yesterday, he amused himself by cutting telegraph wires at that station, breaking the windows of the Station-house, and finally attempted to set fire to the building, but was detected and had sense enough to run. He was followed, caught, and brought into town. On the way up he told the conductor that if they had allowed him to proceed a few minutes he would have placed ties on the track, thrown off the train, and had a "jolly smash up." Officer ROOK met the train at the Union depot, and proceeded to arrest the man. Upon seeing him he asked, "Are you an officer?" "I am," said ROOK. "Do you think you can arrest me?" "Yes; but if not I have four or five more within call. Come out." "You wear pretty good clothes; I don't want to walk up town with you." "Perhaps you would like to spoil these clothes," said the doughty official, striking an attitude. The man generously declined the offer, and the twain set out arm-in-arm, in a friendly manner, for the mansion on the hill. The destructive genius is either unable or unwilling to give his name, and when questioned as to his motive in committing the depredations, replied, "The devil put it into him."

Officer ROOK seriously doubts his insanity, thinking it may be a cloak to hide his villainy. He may be more knave than fool, but is too dangerous a man to roam at large, and will probably be prevented from displaying any more of his little eccentricities.

The Mysterious Abduction of Captain Deaton.

From the Nashville Express, Aug. 27.

It will be recollected that about seven weeks ago Capt. DEATON left Murfreesboro' for Nashville to transact some business. After being missed, it was impossible to trace him, and it was believed that he had been foully dealt with. Within a few days intelligence has been received that Capt. DEATON was met at the railroad depot at Nashville, on his arrival from Murfreesboro', by some man who recognized him, in company with three others. He was subsequently drugged, he cannot recollect how, and, as he expresses it, "was under a cloud for twenty days. On coming to himself, he was in a deserted section of country, in the neighborhood of Clarksville, Arkansas. He represents his suffering as intense, bodily and mentally, his person being considerably bruised. He had been robbed of his money and clothes. Sick and destitute, he made his way to Van Buren, where he remained a while to recuperate his exhausted powers. There he received assistance to enable him to return home. When last heard from, he was at Little Rock, expecting to reach Murfreesboro' about the time his letter would.

This is one of the most successful abductions we have ever seen recorded. How it could have been carried such a distance without attracting suspicion to the parties having him in charge, is almost beyond comprehension. His wife and friends have suffered much, at once the prey to apprehension and uncertainty.

Gas Explosion in a Physician's Office.

The Rochester *Democrat* states that an accident occurred in that city on Monday evening at the house of Dr. FLEMING, which, though not attended by fatal consequences, was only prevented from being so by the merest chance. Pure oxygen gas, which is inhaled for the relief of lung diseases, has usually been generated in a large iron retort over a spirit lamp. Last night, however, the students in the office undertook to use a small gas stove to make the gas more quickly by means of a fiercer heat, and the heat of the passages which came over this railway on the train from the track on Sunday last, near Salem, Ohio, which contains statements so entirely at variance with the facts that I deem it due to all interested to make a public denial of them. That any car inspector would allow a cracked wheel to pass him without setting off the train is too absurd; but as it may not appear so plain to the public generally, I have to-day instituted a most rigid inquiry, and find at the three points at and east of Crestline, where cars are inspected, all the wheels and cars in this train were found in perfect order. The conductor will also testify to the fact that nothing was heard of any defect in any of the cars, and the dispatcher at Alliance fully sustains this fact.

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says that he was simply NEWMARK'S agent in the matter, and went to get the goods, as he understood it, for his (NEWMARK'S) use.
Both were committed for examination.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN TURNED BURGLAR.

SOLOMON ROSENFELDT, doing business on the third floor of the building No. 35 Bowery, charges the private watchman of the house, one THOS. CARROL, with entering his establishment in the interval between Friday evening and Monday morning, and stealing therefrom ten and a half dozen yards of hoop skirt tape, valued at $31 50. JOHN KERR, a tenant in the house testified that he saw CARROL lurking suspiciously about the third floor at about 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening. On searching the prisoner two keys were found in his pockets that fitted the doors of Mr. ROSENFELDT'S place exactly. He pleaded not guilty, and seems confident of his ability to prove his innocence. He was, nevertheless, fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

FERDINAND SMITH, a stranger to the City, and now sojourning at a Chatham-street hotel, met LOUISA MAXWELL on Thursday evening, and accompanied her to her apartments. Before separating from his new made friend, SMITH discovered that $50 in gold coin, which he had carried in his pantaloons pocket, had been abstracted. He accused LOUISA of the theft, and considerable recrimination followed between them, which resulted in the woman's arrest by the Sixth Ward Police. On being searched, $17 of the missing gold was found in her possession, as well as the pocket-book which had contained the entire sum. The prisoner was held for examination.

LARCENY OF PAWN-TICKETS.

ELLEN JOHNSON, of No. 343 Water-street, caused the arrest of GEORGE HENRY, who says he is a farmer and 25 years of age, on a charge of stealing from her, while sitting in her room on Thursday evening, several pawn-tickets, representing a number of articles, belonging to the complainant, and which she valued at $200. When searched at the Oak-street Station-house four of the missing tickets were found in the possession of the accused. He was yesterday held for trial in default of bail.

ARREST UPON REQUISITION.

About a month ago, Justice KELLY, of the Yorkville Court, received a complaint of grand larceny against JOHN BRADY, PATRICK WALSH and JOHN RYAN, and issued a warrant for their arrest. The specific charge against the accused was that they had stolen a quantity of iron. Before they could be arrested they escaped to New Jersey. Subsequently a requisition was obtained from Gov. WARD of that State, and the accused duly arrested. Yesterday afternoon the prisoners was arraigned before the magistrate, and temporarily committed for examination. It was stated in Court that a private watchman, who had witnessed the robbery, gave them into the dock at Brooklyn, fully identified the prisoners. Justice KELLY will hold the investigation.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.

During yesterday forenoon Officer WILKENSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested ZEBEDEE YALE, a cartman in the employ of JOHN M. CONWAY, No. 15 Park-place, on suspicion of stealing. YALE was brought to the station at City Hall, where he admitted his guilt and gave such information as led to the recovery of two bales, containing 200 packages of cotton wadding, in the liquor-store of HENRY KLAPROTH, No. 94 Church-street. The proprietor was also arrested, and on the accused being brought before the Court they were remanded for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Stealing Stamps from Letters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

James Dennin was brought before the Commissioner yesterday on a charge of stealing postage-stamps from letters collected by him. It appeared that the accused was a City collector of letters from the lamp-post boxes, and that many complaints had been made that letters deposited in boxes on Dennin's route had their stamps removed. In order to test the matter, four decoy letters were put in one of the lamp-post boxes, the stamps on which were privately marked by punctures with a pin. By the time the letters arrived at the Post-office two of the stamps had disappeared. Dennin was then arested and the two missing stamps found on his person.
The prisoner offered no evidence in his own defence, and he was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Extension of Worth-street.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Barnard.

An application was made yesterday by the Corporation Council for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for opening and extending Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square. The Court took the papers, reserving the nominations.

Marital Disagreement—The Custody of a Child.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Daly.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Naumann, a writ of *habeas corpus* which had been granted on application of the petitioner for the purpose of obtaining the custody of his child, a boy two years old, came up yesterday for a hearing. The mother, Charlotte Naumann, who had possession of the child, made return that she was compelled to leave her husband, who resided at Dedham, Mass., by reason of cruel treatment on his part. He had pulled her about by the hair of the head, had put a loaded rifle at her breast, threatening to kill her, and frequently struck her with his fists. The return was traversed, and it was set up that she had instituted a suit for divorce, in Boston, but had failed to make good her allegations. It was replied to this, on the other side, that years of money prevented her from having her witnesses in attendance. Her counsel urged, that though the legal custody of the child generally belonged to the father, yet that the Court had the discretionary power, on account of the child's tender years, to order that it remain with the mother, where it would receive better care. Judge DALY held a conference with the mother and father separately, and also with the clergyman of the church which they attended, who was present, and then he adjourned the case one week, leaving it with the reverend gentleman in the meantime to attempt to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Stallknecht for petitioner; ex-Judge Phillips opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '71, R.	104	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R.	107	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C.	107	
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.	112¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, '62, C.	112¾	
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, '64, C.	112¾	
10,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	103	
10,000	do.	103	
20,000	do.	103	
5,000	do. indorsed	103	
25,000	do. 2d call	102¾	
2,000	do.	102¾	
2,000	do. 2d call	102¾	
5,000	U. S. 10-40s, C. '64, Registered	103	
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	103½	
25,000	do.	103	
5,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	102¾	
5,000	do.	102¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	98¾	
3,000	Treasury Notes, 7-10s, 2d call	107¾	
3,400	do. small	107	
50,000	do. 2d call	106¾	
4,000	do.	106¾	
5,000	do. 3d call	106¾	
1,100	do. small	106	
6,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	105	
88,000	Tenn. 6s, New	69½	
10,000	do.	69¾	
5,000	do.	69¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	69¾	
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63¾	
5,000	do. 2d call	63¾	
2,000	do.	63¾	
1,000	N. Car. 6s, ex-C	64	
12,000	do.	64¼	
6,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	64¾	
1,000	Missouri 6s	78	
6,000	Virginia 6s, New	70½	
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¾	
5,000	do.	29¾	
5,000	Alb. & T. H. Int.	76	
11,000	To. & W. 2d M.	80¾	
5,000	do.	80¾	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Bs.	101	
10,000	C. & N. W. Con.	50	
	Cons. Bds.	61	
10	Am. Exch.	110	
15	Shoe & Leather	110	
80	Ocean Bank	101½	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	US. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	112	
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	103⅝	
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7-10s. 2d Sec.	113⅝	
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New	69½	
20,000	O. & M. Con.	29¾	
76	Bank of Commerce	119	
100	New-York Cen.	103¾	
100	do.	103¾	
200	West. Un. Tel.	40¾	
500	Boston W. P.	31	
500	Central Coal	43	
300	Erie	103¾	
100	Chi. & R. I.	103¾	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$200,000	Am. Gold	147¾	
250,000	do.	147¾	
30,000	do.	147¾	
100	Spruce H. C.	10	
100	do.	s3	
100	Quicksilver	43¾	
100	do.	b4	
300	West. U. Tel.	58	
200	do.	s3	
300	Ill. Central R.	132¾	
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾	
2,000	M. & C. 1st P.	42¾	

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	US. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	103¼	
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7-10s. Sec. Ser.	107¾	
2,000	do. small	106¾	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, New	69¾	
20,000	Ohio & M. Con.	29¾	
5,000	Tol. & W. Eq. Bs.	66	
50	Rutland Mar.	23½	
100	do.	23½	
200	Erie Railroad	73¾	
1,000	Reading R.	113¾	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Bos. Water P.	51	
100	do.	s60	51
500	Rutland Mar.	s3	23¾
300	do.	s3	23¾
100	do.	b15	23¾
200	do.	s3	23
200	Cum. Coal P.	s3	47¾
200	Spruce Hill C.	s3	4¾
100	do.	s30	4¾
200	Erie R.	s3	73¾
300	do.	b3	73¾
600	do.	s3	73
100	do.	b10	73¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	b3	103¼
400	Reading R.	s3	113¾
300	do.	b10	113¾
100	do.	s3	113¾
200	do.	s3	113⅞
200	do.	b3	113¾
500	do.	b3	113⅞

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

700	Cum. Coal. P.	s3	47
100	do.	b30	47¼
100	do.	s5	47
300	Quick. Min. Co.	s3	49¼
200	do.	s60	49¼
200	do.	b3	49¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	b3	102¾
100	do.	b3	102¾
300	Spruce H. C.	s3	4¾
900	Erie Railroad	s3	73¾
300	do.	s10	73¾
100	do.	b3	73¾
100	do.	b10	73¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol.	s3	115¼
200	do.	s3	115¼
1693	Reading R.	s3	113¾
200	do.	b5	113¾
300	do.	s3	113¾
200	do.	b30	113¾
400	do.	b3	113¾
2000	do.	s3	113¾
4500	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	86¾
1500	do.	s60	86¾
200	do.	s3	86¾

300	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	84¾
100	do.	s10	84¾
100	do.	s3	84¾
100	do.	s10	86¾
100	do.	b3	84¾
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	86¾
100	do.	b5	86¾
200	do.	s10	86¾
100	do.	b5	86¾
200	do.	s3	87
100	do.	b5	87¼
100	Chic. & R. I. & P.	s3	103¾
100	do.	s3	103¾
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	b3	67¾
800	do.	s3	67¾
300	P. Ft. W. & C.	s3	104¾
100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	b30	42¾

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	84¾
100	do.	s10	84¾
100	do.	s3	84¾
100	do.	b10	84¾
200	do.	s3	84¾
100	do.	b3	84¾
300	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	123¾
600	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	123¾
100	do.	s3	123¾
100	do.	b10	123¾
100	Chic. R. I. & P.	s3	103¾
600	do.	b3	103¾
200	do.	b3	103¾
100	do.	b3	103¾
600	Chic. & N. W.	s3	35¾
100	do.	s3	35¾
200	do.	s3	35¾
200	do.	b3	35¾
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	s3	67¾
200	do.	s3	67¾
100	Clev. & Tol.	s3	115¾
200	do.	s3	115¾
100	do.	b3	115¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	s3	70¾
100	do.	s3	104¾
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	b10	42¾

FRIDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The cash price for Gold was comparatively steady to-day at 147⅛@147⅜ ₱ cent. The holders were enabled to get ⅛@3-16th of one ₱ cent. ₱ day for the use of Gold. The Customs demand to-day was nearly half a million. The California steamer delivered $1,342,833 in Gold Coin and Gold and Silver bars, of which $500,000 came to the Treasury Office. The *Asia* at Boston from Liverpool and Halifax brings $143,000 in Gold. The Foreign Exchange market for Saturday's steamers was even more depressed than for Wednesday's packet. On London, standard sixty days' bills were done at 106 ₱ cent., and thirty days at 107 ₱ cent. These figures correspondingly reduced other good bills, sixty days to 105¾@105 ₱ cent., and transactions were made in Merchant bills, with shipping documents attached, below 105 ₱ cent.

While the Money Market continues unusually cheap and easy, the Stock Market, including the Public Funds, to-day, as on yesterday, is less firm than early in the week. The 5-20s of 1862 sold down to 112@111¾ ₱ cent. The '65s were less depressed, although in much better supply than any other description. They close this afternoon ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. below the best sales of Thursday. The 7.30s, First Series, also a fraction cheaper. The Seconds and Thirds 106¼@106¾ ₱ cent.

On the Railway list, the prices were generally lower than yesterday. The *short* interest multiplies in Reading, Erie and some of the Western roads. The *Bear* movement against Reading was the most conspicuous of the day. The cash and time sales in this way at 114@114¼ yesterday were followed by further operations down to 113¾@112¾ ₱ cent. The Coal tonnage of the Road for the week is 104,159 tons, about 10,000 tons in excess of last week; but the large business and sound finances of the Company are not much regarded for the moment, when the prevailing temper of speculation in the Stock is for lower prices. The present movement will undoubtedly enlist a much larger *short* interest than it will draw out the cash Stock of old holders, and in this way prepare the market for a lively turn in the opposite direction. The same is true of the oldest Dividend-paying Roads, like New-York Central, Fort Wayne and Rock Island, which have been advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent. in the last day or two. The Western Roads, not regularly on the Dividend basis, are also lower by 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Northwest, Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh.

Late in the afternoon, on the London telegrams of this day, the Public Funds rose 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862, and there was a better demand for the Railways, though the bearish feeling continued in the ascendant in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Nassau	110
Merchants'	118	Shoe and Leather	109¾
Butchers & Drovers	125	Continental	101
National	110	St. Nicholas	104½
Merchants' Exch'ge	112¼	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	114½	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Ocean	101½	Park	145
American Exchange	117	Central National	111
Pacific	160	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	118¾	Fourth National	104¾
Hanover	109	Ninth National	111¾
Metropolitan	125	Oriental	125
Citizens'	120	Mechanics', Brooklyn	150

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1867	92	Quincy & Tol. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102¾	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1903	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem conv Mtg. 8 S. F.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 3d mort '68.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
N. Bud. Gosan L.	1868. 96	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	1875 104	Miss. & Mo. L. G. & C. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	86	Chi. & Al. income	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	93
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	73
Del. & Wab. 1st M.	91½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Del. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Del. & Wab. 2d M.	80	McGregor West. 1st M.	65
Del. & Wab. Equip. Bds.	69	Cal. & Sac. 1st M.	80
Del. W. & West'n s. f.	78	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s.	100

A telegram from the Mariposa estate reports that the Eureka machinery produced last week $32 (thirty-two dollars) ₱ ton, while by the old process the same class of ore yielded but $10 (ten dollars) ₱ ton.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $15,169,693 74; including for Customs, $471,000; Gold Notes, $495,000. Payments, $11,777,105 63. Balance, $81,136,872 61.

The following semi-official figures of the State Canal Revenues for the fiscal year ending in September are quite satisfactory:

The appropriations for the repairs and maintenance of the canals, including the repairs of breaks and allowances for claims, were in 1865.... $1,958,065
Same in 1866.... 1,453,000
Appropriations less in 1866.... $505,065

The appropriations for 1866 will not be overdrawn, unless some disaster shall befall the canals before the 1st day of October next.
The gross tolls for the current fiscal year ending on the 30th of September next, estimating those for the fourth week in August, will be.... $4,187,731
The gross tolls for 1865 were.... 3,516,948
Gain in 1866 over 1865.... $670,783
Thus showing a favorable result of.... 1,175,848
to the canal revenue in the increase of receipts and in the reduction of expenditures.
The surplus over repair expenditures will be very nearly.... $2,734,731
To be appropriated as follows:
To Sinking Fund, Sec. 1, Art. 7.... $1,700,000
To General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.... 350,000
To Sinking Fund, Sec. 3, Art. 7.... 684,731—2,734,731

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month of August:

Total, 1866, by balance....	$70,243,168 39
Receipts during the month:	
On accounts of customs....	$12,700,094 99
On account of loans, exchange to 5 ₱ cent....	88,066 85
On account of internal revenue....	317,8.9 06
On account of Post-office Department....	128,760 85
On account of transfers....	5,831,050 00
On account of gold notes....	8,338,720 00
On account of patent fees....	3,188 50
On account of miscellaneous....	49,203,704 22—75,729,456 17
Total....	$145,969,623 56
Payments:	
Treasury drafts....	$55,668,001 89
Post-office drafts....	106,875 45—55,775,877 34
Balance Aug. 31, 1866....	$90,207,145 22
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts....	$8,122,893 39
Receipts during the month....	11,419,286 19—19,614,149 58
To payments....	10,123,033 38
Balance....	$9,490,816 20
By balance, Cr., interest accounts....	$1,492,863 75
By appropriations....	2,179,464 28—3,672,018 03
To payments in coin....	386,765 74
To payments in notes....	2,174,631 68—2,561,397 42
Balance....	$1,140,620 61
By receipts for customs in the 4 month of August, 1866....	$12,700,094 99
By receipts for customs in the month of August, 1866....	13,190,400 37
Decrease in the month of August, 1866....	490,305 68
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office....	$1,036,070 12
By coin received during the month....	$1,248,036 47
By fine bars received during the month....	$240,010 01—1,488,046 48
Total....	$2,524,116 60
To payments in coin....	$1,486 107 00
To payments in fine bars....	769,762 32—2,234,869 32
Balance....	$289,247 28
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office....	$10,838,282 08
By funds in hand in Assay Office....	379,153 74—101,217,436 82
By fine bars at Assay Office....	200,820 30
By unparted bullion, Assay Office....	824,270 09
By Bullion at the Mint for coinage....	368,696 13—1,093,795 52
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed....	$20,283,076 21—102,311,231 94
Due depositors....	891,282 52—21,174,358 73
Balance....	$81,136,872 61

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold....	$2,030,000 00
Foreign Coins....	$5,000 00
Foreign Bullion....	30,000 00
United States Bullion....	1,935,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases....	70,000 00
Foreign Coins....	$41,000 00
Foreign Bullion....	6,000 00
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)....	18,900 00
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)....	1,000 00
United States Bullion, (Idaho)....	6,000 00
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)....	2,500 00
United States Bullion, (Nevada)....	1,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in bars....	$300,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in coin....	1,800,000 00—2,100,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped....	1,087,003 50
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage....	1,622,001 14

Advices from Montana state that the Golden Ore Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which Mr. E. B. MOORE is agent, have discovered in one of their lodes a mine of cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury.

The paying teller of the Nassau Bank has been discovered in default, to an amount estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The embezzled funds were spent chiefly in gambling houses.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a letter to R. LANDER, of Cleveland, Ohio, has decided that beef, pork and fish barrels and casks are liable to tax, the exception applying only to such barrels and casks as are not intended to be water-tight, such as flour barrels, lime casks, &c., &c. All barrels made and intended to be water-tight, though not intended for the reception of fluids alone, are taxable. By the new law "repairs of articles of all kinds" are exempt from taxation.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1866.

Your letter of Aug. 7, in relation to cotton yarns and cloths has been received:

In answer, I have to say, that cotton yarn on which the tax had not accrued prior to July 13, 1866, is exempt from tax, though manufactured prior to that date.

Under the general provisions of section 94 of the new law, manufacturers are allowed to deduct from the value of cloths which they make, the cost of taxed yarn used in its production. Satisfactory evidence, however, must be presented to the Assessor, that such yarn has actually paid tax or duty, for, by the new law, domestic yarn for weaving, &c., is exempt from tax. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is tne same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 6,261 bbls. Flour, 1,275 bushels Wheat, 53,845 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 22 bbls. Pork, 18 pkgs. Lard.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $8 37@$8 50; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Is dull but steady to-day, including Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand and declining. Middlings, 32½c.@35c., chiefly at 32½c.@33c., ₱ lb. Sales and transactions since our last, 1,600 bales, against receipts of 531 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week....	4,393
Receipts since Aug. 1....	28,381
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866....	437,886
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865....	565,176
Exports since Aug. 1....	16,485
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866....	282,367
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865....	486,956

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods' Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: Jobbers Prices—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls, 29c.; Mass. B. B, 21c; Atlantic N. 25½c. Bleached Shirtings—Eaton, 35c.; Bartlett, 29½c.; Greene Manufacturing Co., 22c. Prints.—Garner & Co., 20c.; Pacific, 19c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts.—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I XL, ¼ inch tapes, 48c@78c. Shirts.—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars.—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 20 Enameled, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 50 ₱ cent. Ticks.—Methuen A, 47½c.; Cottonade, 14c. Stripes.—Whittenton B B, 25c.; Arassp ha, 20c.

FISH—Have been in moderate request and firm in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull to-day, and partially reduced in price. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at 5 25@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 20@$10 25, chiefly at $6 30@$8 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$10 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western....	$5 25 @$7 80
Extra State....	6 20 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30 @10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	10 10 @13 25
Extra Genesee....	10 25 @13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri....	10 75 @15 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed today. Sales since our last 480 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour ruled dull and nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand but heavy, at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy to-day at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 21,000 bushels, including poor old Amber Michigan at $1 50@$1 76; Chicago Spring at $1 87½; Amber State at $2 66@$2 70; and Amber Delaware at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 128,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for unsound; 80c.@81c., chiefly at 80½c.@81c., for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand, but irregular. We quote new Chicago at 38c.@46c., Milwaukee at 40c.@51c., Iowa at 50c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues in limited demand, including Western at 88c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Sales 8,500 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs, in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 28, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., note thus: "Flour has been in rather better demand during the past week, and in some cases an advance has been established, but the transactions have been moderate, owing to the small offerings. The market, however, closes dull and prices nominal. Receipts for week, 1,509 bbls. Shipments for week, 5,466 bbls. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 20 ₱ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1; to Buffalo, by propeller, 60c. The Wheat market during the past week has been subject to very little change. All the regular receipts of No. 1 Wheat are still at the disposal of the combination, and in consequence the "corner" price for No. 1, in store, continties, with but slight decline. The weather during the week has been showery, and unfavorable for threshing operations. But very little of the new Wheat has been brought in, and by far the greater portion of that has inspected as No. 2. It is impossible to judge accurately of the condition of the new crop by the specimens received, as the arrivals so far are principally from one section of this State, and is mostly Wheat that has been threshed from shock in the field. From accounts received from the greater portion of the country that supplies this port, we are confirmed in the opinion, already expressed, that the crop will be fully up to the average of former years as to yield, but that the proportion of No. 2 Wheat will be much larger than usual. The receipts, though more liberal than the week previous, are still very small, and the stock of Wheat here is again materially reduced. The stock of Wheat in store is reported this morning at 128,000 bushels, of which about one-half is No. 1. Lake freights close nominal. We quote at 22c. on Wheat to Buffalo and 18c. to Oswego. The inspection reports for the week show that 51 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 101 car-loads as No. 2, and 54 car-loads as rejected. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 78,556 bushels, against 202,603 bushels for the same time last year, and 88,617 for the corresponding period in 1864. Shipments for week 1,042 bushels by rail, and 119,059 bushels by lake, as follows: 51,259 bushels to Buffalo, 28,000 to Oswego, 39,800 to Ogdensburgh, 20,000 to St. Catherines, and 300 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $1 93. "Seller the month" at $1 93. "Seller firs half September" at $1 73, and "seller all September" at $1 68. No 2 quiet at $1 65. Oats are dull and nominal at 56c.@61c. for No. 1, and 55c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 20,608 bushels. Shipments for week, 550 bushels. Rye is in fair local milling demand. We quote No. 1 at 65c. in store. Receipts for week, 4,284 bushels. Corn is nominal. We quote No. 1 in store at 52c. Receipts or week, 25 862 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 25 for old, and 70c.@$1 for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@00c.; also foreign at 55c. @75c.

HIDES—Have been in better request at steady rates.

LEATHER—Has been in demand at uniform prices, including SOLE—Oak, Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—A fair trade prevails for the principal kinds, including Eastern Spruce at $22 50@$26 ₱ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot 6c.@7c.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, C. R. Morris, C. W. Clool, Jr., J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, E. B. Phillips, W. R. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Last night of the ICE WITCH and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
16th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS. Characters by Miss Lacoste, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. J. J. Prior, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mrs. Hind, Mrs Stewart, Messrs. Farsico, Turner, Newton, Simpson, Bloomingdale and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX YEARS AFTER; or THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE, and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, O. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS and the HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8 o'clock, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOL-MASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OPENING CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Miss Kate McDonald, Master B. Mollenhauer, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Colby, Conductor.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Philadelphia Convention.

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SEARS, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Formal ratifications of the treaties of peace were on Thursday exchanged at Prague, and their provisions will go into immediate effect. So far as heard from, the various Governments accept the results of the negotiations with equanimity, if not with cordiality. The Emperor of Austria is reducing his personal expenses. The Emperor of Russia has given a grand banquet to the United States Embassy, and the peasants of that country have presented an address to Mr. FOX. More troops have been sent to Canada from England.

United States Five-twenties were quoted last evening at 73¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Thursday night a camp meeting near Baltimore was the scene of savage outrages on the colored portion of the camp. The meeting was under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North Baltimore District, of which Rev. Mr. LANAHAN is the presiding elder. While the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were violently set upon by a gang of men, the attack commencing with the beating of a negro man while on his knees. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named MILTON BENSON, while at prayer, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded. The conflict ended, through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, by the colored people seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes.

The New-England and Vermont State Fair is to be held at Brattleboro, Vt., four days, commencing Sept. 4. The Governors of the six New-England States have agreed to be present, and some of the Ex-Governors. The premium list is very large, and entries are already being made. The show of stock will be extraordinarily attractive, and railroads leading thitherward are preparing to accommodate farmers with special trains of cars.

Secretary HARLAN in retiring from the Department of the Interior, was yesterday presented with a service of silver and an autograph album. To-day Mr. BROWNING will assume the duties of Secretary. Judge J. M. EDMONDS, whose official connection with the Land Office, also closed yesterday, was presented with a silver ice-pitcher and four silver goblets, together with a full set of the *American Cyclopedia*, handsomely bound.

A decision has been rendered by Judge WILLIAMS in the District Court in Pittsburgh, Pa., affirming the constitutionality of the Act of the General Assembly, which provides for the payment of $300 to every person who enlisted in the army as a volunteer, credited to any District, and who did not receive any bounty at the time of enlistment.

At a pic-nic of a Sabbath School, on Presque Isle, near Toledo, on Thursday, a party consisting of five young persons crossed the river in a small boat, and while attempting to return to the island the boat swamped, and all but one, aged fifteen, were drowned.

A private letter relates that three large water spouts were seen in Martha's Vineyard Sound, near New-Bedford, on Sunday. It was a magnificent sight, and is one not often seen in this latitude.

Dates from Chili to the 14th ult., are received. Valparaiso had been strongly fortified, in anticipation of another attack by the Spaniards.

WATSON, the murderer of Capt. MENTOR, who was to have been hung at Newport, Ky., yesterday, has been respited until December.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appropriated $500 toward defraying the expenses of the survey of the ship canal from Lasalle to the Mississippi River.

The Boston city churches, which have been closed during the hot weather, will be re-opened tomorrow.

GEORGE PEABODY has bought an $18,000 house in Salem, Mass.

LOCAL NEWS.

GEO. H. BRIGGS, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled over $100,000 from the surplus funds always in his hands. The accused confessed his guilt, and stated that he had lost the entire amount at faro. He is now in custody of the police, until further investigations have been instituted. It appears that certain sums of money were continually being missed from the clearing house desk, which, up to the first of January had been under the charge of Mr. THADDEUS AFFLICK, who was the newest comer in the bank. These sums could not be traced to the possession of any one of the officials in the institution, the desk being open to all. Mr. AFFLICK strenuously denied any knowledge of the matter, and insisted that he had no hand in the disappearance of these moneys. One of the leading officers of the bank made an investigation, but could discover nothing. In answer to the pathetic appeal of Mr. AFFLICK, this gentleman said: "Well, THAD., Mr. BRIGGS wouldn't take it, the Receiving Teller wouldn't take it, and I know that none of the others would take it, for I know them all too well. I am afraid there is something wrong, and you will have to go." Mr. AFFLICK did leave the Bank, and as the manner of his leaving became public, the unfortunate gentleman was compelled to leave the City and seek employment elsewhere. These recent discoveries fully exculpate Mr. AFFLICK'S reputation, and singularly verify his prophesy that his innocence would yet be proved beyond a doubt. His friends are jubilant over this complete vindication of the unfortunate Clearing-house clerk.

The members of the various Union Associations in this City and in Kings County met in their Assembly Districts last evening and elected Delegates and Alternates to the Union State Convention at Syracuse, which is to be held on the 5th inst.; and in several of the districts representatives were elected to attend the Philadelphia Convention on the 3d inst.

The mass meeting of Soldiers and Sailors which was to have been held last evening, at Union-square, was adjourned on account of the rain. It will be held at the same place on Monday evening, on which occasion some of the most distinguished men of the day will address the audience.

The new Jewish Temple on Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, of the Congregation Adas Jeshuran, was consecrated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. Sermons were preached in German and English by Rabbis EINHORN and TUSKA.

JOHN PERRY, a lawyer, committed a few days since by Judge BARNARD for contempt of Court, in refusing to take his seat when ordered, has commenced an action against the Judge for false imprisonment, laying his damage at $50,000.

JULES KAHN, proprietor of a dyeing establishment at No. 89½ Sixth-avenue, was seriously burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of benzine. A workman named MITTILKOFF was also injured. Both men received proper attention.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in Sixty-ninth-street yesterday morning, a pistol in one hand, and his brains blown out. The body of the supposed suicide was removed to the Morgue for identification.

JAMES DENNIN was yesterday held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Commissioner OSBORN, for taking postage stamps from letters put in the drop boxes.

Gold was steady yesterday; money easy; the foreign exchanges, public funds and the railways all lower than on Thursday.

Business in produce and merchandise was comparatively tame yesterday, and prices were irregular. Freights were rather brisker.

The National Union Policy and the Policy of Congress.

The National Union policy has the merit of covering completely the object it is designed to accomplish. The end to be attained being the restoration of the Union according to the Constitution, the plan which is calculated to accomplish that result with the least possible delay is, on its face, the most desirable. And in this regard the policy agreed upon at Philadelphia is simple, logical and effective. It raises no knotty problem, requires no subtle argument, and leaves no room for future controversy. Accepting the purpose of the war as declared during its progress by Congress and the Executive, it recognizes the existence of the States with all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and proposes to consummate the act of restoration by admitting them to Congress without other conditions than those enacted by existing laws. Thus nothing is assumed which Congress has not already conceded; nothing is proposed which the Constitution and the law as it stands does not sanction; no new issue is presented; no action is required save that which Congress may at once perform without departure from its established routine.

On the other hand, the policy of Congress has neither consistency nor effectiveness to recommend it. It falls short of the standard which the Congressional leaders have themselves erected. It virtually admits the right of the South to be represented, yet proposes conditions to which the majority of the Southern States will not submit. It does not meet the demands of the Radical faith, while it calls for more than the constitutional Unionists are prepared to grant. The latter contend for the right to immediate representation, while the Radicals preach the doctrine of State destruction without acting upon it, and clamor for negro suffrage without venturing to make it a feature of their platform. The policy of Congress, therefore, does not heartily please anybody. The more bitter the opposition to the President, the more vehement are the objections to the plan with which Congress is identified. Mr. SUMNER has not concealed his disgust; Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS cannot advocate it without self-stultification; Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS berates it as a delusion, and its promoters as hypocrites; Mr. GERRIT SMITH maintains that "Congress is a coward," "lacks faith in righteousness," and has "embarrassed and demoralized" the Republican Party by a plan which substantially acknowledges the principles contended for by the President. Indeed, mutterings are heard which portend a storm among the champions of Congress upon this subject. They find themselves in a fight without heart to go through it on the present conditions. They insist that the plan shall be rendered more radical—that is to say, more certain to mortify and offend the South, and more widely at variance with the views of the National Unionists.

We have, then, to look at a certain fact as well as not remote probabilities. The fact already fixed is, that the Constitutional Amendment which the Southern States are asked to ratify as a condition—precedent of readmission, will not be ratified. The South will not purchase a constitutional right, to the recognition of which the Federal Government is pledged, by accepting the terms proposed. Hence the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the Constitutional plan of restoration, is even now a failure. It will not effect the restoration of the Union. It will not extricate the country from its perilous position. It will do nothing toward producing harmony, or perfecting peace.

What then? Will the Radicals effect the disruption for which the rebels struggled in vain? Will the South continue for an indefinite period out of the Union? Will the Radicals abandon their amendment, and admit the South without special conditions? Or will they obey outside agitators, and substitute for the amendment now repudiated by the South another plan, more extreme in its nature, more unjust, and more hateful to the Southern people?

The last of these contingencies we consider the most probable. The radical policy as now proclaimed exhibits indifference to the requirements and restraints of the Constitution, and an arrogant intolerence which opposition serves but to intensify. Beside, ulterior purposes have been avowed which it is impossible to misunderstand. Gen. BUTLER is not alone in the work of threatening. Others as well as he have apprised the South of the horrors which are in store for it if it shall dare to exercise its constitutional right and repudiate the present plan. The Chicago *Tribune* has declared that if this plan fail, Congress will be at liberty to overthrow existing State organizations, treat the South as conquered territory, and begin *de novo* the business of reconstruction according to the most radical ideas. Gov. BROWNLOW gives vent to yet more ruffianly violence. He predicts that the army of invasion which the discreet BUTLER expects to command will exterminate the Southern population, raze houses and fences to the ground, and "make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when He commenced the work of creation, 'without form and void.'" Then the lands are to be resurveyed, sold to pay expenses, and settled only by adherents of the Radical doctrine! Of course, these are the ravings of madmen or the suggestions of knaves. They are not likely to commend themselves to the minds of any considerable body of the people in the North, or to be submitted to unresistingly by the people of the South. But though unworthy of notice from a practical point of view, they ought not to be passed unheeded. For they undoubtedly reflect the desires and hopes of those for whom BROWNLOW and BUTLER speak, and they point unmistakably to a renewal of civil war, if the Radicals are otherwise unable to give effect to their policy.

These considerations will not be lost sight of by the constituencies whose judgment upon the great issue will soon be pronounced. There are thousands to whom a common sense estimate of the situation will be conclusive, altogether aside from those who approve of the National Union plan as a question of principle. It may suit knaves and windbags to threaten confiscation and wholesale hanging, but the great majority of the people will rate them at their proper value, and will prefer practical measures for restoring peace and and Union. Mr. STODDART, the writer of a letter which appears in another column is not alone amongst Republicans in his conception of the weakness and failure of Congress. Individuals of this class may not approve of the President's course in every particular, but they see in his policy a consistency and feasibility of which they discover no trace in the proceedings of radical legislators.

On these grounds the movement for the immediate admission of the South to Congress will acquire strength, wherever the question shall be intelligently discussed. Sooner or later, the Southern States must be re-admitted, and there is no wisdom in delaying that which is inevitable. If they would accept the proposed amendment, well—their acquiesce would silence complaint from other quarters. But since they will not ratify the amendment, the wisest course will be to allow it to drop, to insist no further upon conditions, and to admit their loyal representatives without waste of time. The Union has nothing to fear from the presence of the South in the Capitol. The only danger is in its prolonged exclusion, with all the chances of mischief which may meanwhile arise.

The National Union Committee.

The *Evening Post*, in speaking of the call for a meeting of the National Committee appointed by the Union Convention at Baltimore in 1864, says:

"There is a very general desire among the Republicans *to make some recognition, as a party, of the loyal Southerners who are to meet at Philadelphia on Monday.* We have persistently urged for some time that such recognition should be made; not that we suppose we shall agree in the policy which the loyal Southerners will propose, for we fear they will be unwise; but because fidelity to the Union is in our eyes a very great merit:

It would seem that *the majority of the Committee were ready to act, but that the Chairman would not;* and accordingly a meeting of the Committee was called without his advice or assent; to which he rejoined by calling another meeting, to be held at the same time but in another place."

The *Post*, either because it is very careless or very badly informed, gives a very false and unjust impression of the incident referred to. The Chairman of the Committee was never asked to act, nor had he the slightest intimation from any quarter that a meeting of the Committee was desired. An application to him in the usual way would have been instantly responded to. The Committee consists of over *forty* members, one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia; and instead of a "majority," as the *Post* says, *four* members only issued a call for the Philadelphia meeting—led by the delegate from the District of Columbia, and accompanied by a request that *State* Committees should fill vacancies that might be supposed to exist. Under this call the State Committee of Ohio has designated a member in place of the member appointed by the National Convention, and it seems to be the purpose of the active leaders in this movement to remodel the Committee to suit themselves.

It is very easy to see that, if such action may be taken, any body may be put off, or put on, and anything else may be done at the will and pleasure of half a dozen out of the forty members who compose the Committee.

The simple fact is that the meeting was called by these four members for the purpose of rebuking and punishing the participation of Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. SENTER and other members of the Committee in the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. R. himself does not regard anything he has done or said, there or elsewhere, as hostile to the principles or action of the Baltimore Union Convention by which he was appointed; but he is perfectly willing to submit to the judgment of the Committee this point and all others that may be involved. It is not at all likely that he would retain his official position an hour in opposition to the wish of the Committee, but he has a right to expect that whatever action is taken shall be regular, and in conformity with the ordinary rules and forms which govern the action of such bodies. It was for the express purpose of enabling the Committee thus to act that he issued the call in question—and the Astor House in this City was selected as the place of meeting because it is, and has been for the past two years, the recognized headquarters of the Committee.

The "recognition of loyal Southerners" had nothing to do with the irregular call issued by the delegate from the District of Columbia and his three associates. Their object was simply to ignore and supersede the regular officers of the Committee. The object may be a good one, but if it is to have any authority, it had better be done in the regular way.

Mr. Beecher on Restoration.

We publish this morning a very able and interesting letter from HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the great political question of the day—the restoration of the Union. It cannot fail to command the attention especially of those who have hesitated to urge the admission of representatives from the Southern States, lest their premature participation in the Government should prove injurious to the public welfare. Beyond all doubt, thousands and hundreds of thousands throughout the North are under the influence of this apprehension, and therefore resist the bitter and intense crusade carried on against the policy of restoration without sharing the passion and malignity which give it intensity and force.

This class cannot fail to be impressed by Mr. BEECHER'S discussion of the subject. It is calm, clear, and based on what seem to us the soundest principles of political philosophy. He regards the early restoration of those States to the Union as essential, not only to peace and political harmony, but to social progress and to every form of personal, educational and religious culture. He believes that the new and more advanced ideas to which the experience of the last five years has given birth, are quite sufficient to overrule and avert the dangers that are feared from the renewed participation of the South in the Government, and insists that the best welfare of the freedmen demands that they should no longer be regarded as a distinct class, to be governed and provided for by themselves, but that they should be merged in the general society of which they are now a component part.

Mr. BEECHER has a claim to a candid and dispassionate hearing from those who have concurred in his general views of social progress, however widely they may differ from him on this particular question. They know his earnestness, his disinterestedness and his sincerity, and they are in duty bound to weigh candidly and carefully the reasons he assigns for the faith he holds.

Europe and Mexico.

We observe in the telegrams from Europe by the cable, a statement from Madrid dated the 28th inst., to the effect that "fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published to-day, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican Empire will *compromise Spain's possession of the Island of Cuba.*" Other intimations are not wanting of solicitude on the part of other European Powers for the fate of MAXIMILIAN'S Empire in Mexico.

After Mr. SEWARD'S very distinct assurance given to the Austrian Government on this subject, it is not worth while for any European Power to delude itself by false expectations. No foreign interference in the internal affairs of Mexico will be permitted from any quarter or under any pretext. The mind of the nation is thoroughly made up on this point. MAXIMILIAN'S Empire must stand, if it stands at all, by the free will of the Mexican people—freely expressed. No one dreams for a moment that it can thus stand. It is on the eve of overthrow. The French troops by whose bayonets it has been sustained hitherto are to be speedily withdrawn. The Emperor has pledged his word to this, and that pledge must be kept. And it is distinctly announced by our Government that any attempt to send other troops to control the will, or shape the political institutions of the Mexican people, will be resisted, if necessary, by war, on the part of the United States.

This country is directly interested in this question and the people will insist that its interests shall be protected. Neither France nor any other European Power can be allowed to gain such a foothold on this continent as the establishment of an empire in Mexico, under her protection, would give them. It would be a perpetual menace to our own security.

If the Mexican people desire protection or aid in the reëstablishment of their own Government, they can have it at the hands of the United States. We are their natural allies and protectors. It is for our interest—essential, indeed, to our safety—that they should have a stable government, based on the popular will; and it is our duty to aid them in securing it. If they need aid in carrying the nation through the perils inseparable from the transition through which they are passing, it is alike our duty and our interest to afford it.

But no European power must be permitted to interfere in any way with the institutions and forms of government of the Mexican people. Spain may be anxious about Cuba, but she cannot thereby acquire any right to meddle with Mexico. Nor will her intervention, from that or any other motive, be for a moment allowed.

Rapid Advance in American Securities in London.

Telegraphic advices from London to noon of yesterday quote a further important rise in American securities in that market, placing United States Five-Twenties as high as 73¾, which rate, with gold at 147½, and sight exchange at the abnormally low figure of 107, is equal to a fraction over 116 in the home market, or fully *four per cent. higher than* the ruling *quotations here* early in the afternoon of yesterday. This great and steady appreciation of our credit abroad is the result of the growing confidence of foreign capitalists in our Government, and of their faith in the wisdom and moderation which marked the proceedings of the National Union Convention. All doubt as to the ability and disposition of every section of the Republic to assume, in good faith, its full share of the legitimate public burdens, is vanishing, in the light of the recent advices from this side, as to the thoroughly national spirit which now animates the vast mass of our population South as well as North, and which not only assures the Government of the unswerving fealty of the governed, but places beyond all cavil the solvency and credit of the nation. A cable dispatch—as it appeared in yesterday evening's journals—stated that *rebel* bonds advanced materially on the receipt of news of the action of the Philadelphia Convention. In this item, however, there is an obvious error, or a grotesque misrepresentation. Rebel bonds long ago ceased to be quoted in London. On their thorough and unqualified repudiation at home, they ceased to have any quotable market value. No sane person could be induced to invest a cent in them, and everybody treated them as utterly worthless. They are to-day in London, as well as here, as extinct as the "lost cause" which they represented, and were designed to buoy up. Hence, when we read of the material rise in rebel bonds, at the same time that we are furnished with a decidedly advanced quotation for United States Five-Twenties exclusively, it is clear that the word *federal* should have been where the word *rebel* stands in the dispatch. If this opinion be incorrect, then we cannot avoid the conclusion that the item is a clumsy and stupid fraud—the invention of some radical disunion speculator—by which not even the most credulous sympathizer with the collapsed "Confederacy" could be for a moment deceived or consoled.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Continued from First Page.

people, 30,000 is the estimate. The excitement was unbounded. The train having halted Mr. N. C. ROGER approached the platform, and the President having appeared was greeted with repeated cheers. Mr. ROGER addressed him as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am deputized by the Municipal Government and the citizens of Syracuse to perform the pleasing duty of offering to you and your illustriate associates their earnest congratulations upon your safe arrival in our midst. We have assembled spontaneously, not only to honor our distinguished Chief Magistrate, but also to testify our approval of the manner in which the duties of your high position have been performed. Every true patriot has been rejoiced to see the exceptional questions incident to a state of war abandoned, and the whole Union rapidly returning to a Government of fixed laws and settled condition, and we hope that under your guidance all the States of the Union will soon have their due representation in Congress and be restored to all the blessings of peace. We have an abiding confidence in your wisdom and patriotism, for we have beheld you disregarding the narrow interests of the partizan and of party, rising to a full appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chief Magistrate of a great people. No personal motive could have influenced you in resisting the almost unlimited power which was offered for your acceptance, but the noblest devotion to the best interests of the people then controlled your action, and you have appealed to the great heart of the people for approval of your conduct, and we are here to respond to that appeal and say that the people will now and hereafter, as they formerly stood by ANDREW JACKSON, now stand by ANDREW JOHNSON. Allow me to offer you our most hearty wishes for success in the mission in which you are now engaged, and for your continued welfare and prosperity. In conclusion, I again desire to extend to you an earnest and hearty welcome to our city.

The President replied:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The welcome is extremely gratifying, and I tender my sincere thanks for this cordial reception. It is only another evidence of the feeling pervading the whole country on the questions now agitating the nation. I must refer you to my public acts since I have undertaken to administer the affairs of the Government as an indication of my future course. I have endeavored to administer its affairs so as best to promote the interests of the entire country, and to preserve the Constitution and the Union of States. [Applause.] In your hands I leave them, satisfied as I have repeatedly said on this journey, that they will there be safe.

Three cheers were again given for the President, and a voice in the crowd said: "God bless BILLY SEWARD!"

Secretary SEWARD introduced Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, who shared in the demonstrative honors.

We are now again on our way, with the Auburn delegation on board.

AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 31—3:20 P. M.

As the cars approached the city salutes were fired and bells rung. Flags were displayed in every direction, and here as in other cities through which we have passed, the entire population seemed to be in the streets and equally enthusiastic. While the excursionists were being driven to the gate of Seward Park not a little excitement was occasioned by the running of a buggy against the carriage in which the President and Secretary SEWARD occupied seats, and causing some entanglement. This stopped the procession. A crowd immediately gathered in that vicinity and the difficulty was soon adjusted. The driver of the buggy, it is said, was thrown out, but not much injured. The carriages of the procession drove to Seward Park, preceded by a band of music, where a platform had been erected, and to which the President and other distinguished members of the party were conducted. The ceremonial hospitalities of the city were tendered to the President by the Mayor of Auburn, Hon. JOHN S. FOWLER, in a written address.

At the conclusion of the speech, the President responded, thanking the city for the compliment and honor conferred. He referred in highly complimentary terms to the distinguished Statesman and respected resident of Auburn, in whose company he had proceeded hither. The President alluded to the political questions, reiterating his expressed confidence in the great masses of the American people and his determination to do right notwithstanding the slanders and shafts of malice directed against him.

He was repeatedly applauded.

Secretary SEWARD then introduced the other distinguished gentlemen—GRANT, FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLS, Gens. CUSTER, ROUSSEAU and STEADMAN. These gentlemen were warmly applauded. The Secretary introduced Señor ROMERO as the Minister from the United States of Mexico, adding he hoped by next November that sister republic would be delivered from the last vestige of foreign invasion. This was greeted with applause.

The party were driven to Willow Grove, on Owasco Lake, where an elegant dinner was served to them by the city in the open air. During the entertainment Secretary SEWARD said:

CITIZENS OF AUBURN—As neighbors of forty years standing, I want to give a toast: *The President*—Who makes his first visit, not only to Auburn, but to the State of New-York.

This was drank standing, many waving their handkerchiefs.

The President responded by saying:

Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for the cordial manner in which you have treated me."

The health of the members of the Cabinet and the Army and the Navy as represented by GRANT and FARRAGUT, was drank, and responded to with cheers.

Admiral FARRAGUT responded, when Secretary SEWARD proposed the health of the prettiest woman of the Presidential excursion party, the wife of Admiral FARRAGUT. [Cheers.]

To the toast of Secretary SEWARD, for the army and navy of the United States, represented by Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. GRANT answered, proposing a toast to Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, and the success of the cause he represents.

Señor ROMERO answered this toast, stating that it was always embarrassing for him to speak in public in a foreign language, and that only his desire to express his heartfelt thanks for the very cordial manner in which he had been received in this city, and for the several allusions which had been made to his country and to his cause, decided him to fulfill the duty of ackowledging these repeated compliments. Señor ROMERO then said that since the Secretary of State had thought it proper to reveal some Cabinet secrets at a dinner given to the President in the City of New-York, he thought he could as well reveal here some diplomatic secrets. The Secretary of State had revealed four, and he would reveal only one. Some four weeks ago the Secretary of State informed him officially at the Department of State that the President was going to Chicago for the purpose of honoring the memory of a distinguished American statesman, and that he (the President) would be glad to have him accompany the party. He was only too glad to accept the invitation, as he was always happy to avail himself of any opportunity to show his great regard for the people of this great country by honoring its official representative, the President of the United States. In this way he came with the party, and he has been quite pleased with the excursion, which has afforded him a way of getting better acquainted with this wonderful country, its people and its institutions. In conclusion he said that he would propose another toast, which, although it had been anticipated this evening, yet was new since it came from somebody who was not a citizen of the United States. The toast was for the prosperity of the people of the United States, and for the health and well-being of its President, his Cabinet, Gen. GRANT, the head of the army, and Admiral FARRAGUT, the head of the navy. Mr. ROMERO acknowledged in grateful terms the compliment paid to his country both by Secretary SEWARD and Gen. GRANT.

The guests cheered the reply of the Mexican Minister, and there was much cheering

The President said:

GENTLEMEN: I rise for the purpose of proposing a sentiment—"The people and citizens of Auburn, who have furnished us with this splendid and munificent entertainment."

This having been responded to, Secretary SEWARD gave—"The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Auburn."

The Mayor called upon Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY as his substitute. The latter said he did not like to serve as a substitute, but preferred to act as a volunteer. He then made a short speech, which was well received by the company. The Mayor proposed the health of Ex-Gov. TROOP and TROOP MARTIN, who had furnished the use of the grounds. This having been drunk, the President said:

Gentlemen, before parting with you on this occasion, I propose a sentiment, which is, the preservation of the Union of these States.

This was enthusiastically drunk.

Major-Gen. MCCALLUM, Surgeon-General BARNES, Major-Gens. ROUSSEAU, STEADMAN and CUSTER respectively responded to sentiments in their honor.

The entertainment continued for several hours, and the party returned to Auburn about 8 o'clock.

The President is the guest of Secretary SEWARD, and the remainder of the party are quartered at various places in the city.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

The programme to-night is a public reception by the President at the Secretary's residence, a serenade by a band from Syracuse, and a display of fireworks. All are delighted with the hospitalities extended them.

The party leave here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Niagara Falls.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Reception of Delegates from Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee—Speeches, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

A grand reception was made to-night at the Union League Club House to T. J. DURANT, of New Orleans; Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, and Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY presided.

Broad-street in front of the League House was crowded, and the reception was in every way enthusiastic. The League House was illuminated on the portico with a brilliant jet of gas-lights.

Mr. DURANT was introduced by Judge KELLEY. Mr. DURANT said that we had passed through one of the most fearful rebellions recorded in history. He thanked the citizens of Philadelphia for the grand reception they had manifested to the loyal people of the South. The Southern people had passed through serious perils. He referred in detail to the action of the Legislatures of the South, and particularly of New-Orleans. The grand conspiracy of the 15th of August at New-Orleans, was one of the most fearful facts of history. It indicated the results of a heartless despotism—the finale of a treasonable purpose; he alluded at length to the session of the Convention of the 30th of July, and the causes which produced that horrid result, and of the remedy which, in his judgment, ought to be provided to prevent its repetition. Whatever he said, he assured them, was in obedience to the conscientious dictates of his heart and judgment. When the flag of the Union once more greeted the longing sight of the Union men of New-Orleans, we hailed it as the harbinger of safety, as the flag of freedom. It passed on, and the military chieftain who had been appointed by the late lamented President to superintend the affairs of that department, was removed and another substituted in his place to whom it seemed good, under authority vested in him from Washington, to call together a convention of that portion of the people of Louisiana residing in New-Orleans and the surrounding parishes, to call a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution and frame of government under which it was hoped that Louisiana might ultimately be admitted to her original position as a sister State of the Union. This movement did not fully meet the approbation of men who then in New-Orleans were denounced and still are treated as Radicals. The main objection to the movement was that it was an emanation of the Executive will, and that it did not flow from an act of Congress. He entered at length into an explanation of the Constitutional Convention recently held at New-Orleans. When that Convention adjourned it did so with a resolution authorizing its President, under certain circumstances specified therein, to call the Convention together when the emergencies arose for which the resolution itself provided. That was the cause, that the motive and that the origin of the re-convocation of the Convention which was made the pretext for the wholesale slaughter of Union men in New-Orleans on the 30th of July.

Mr. DURANT then entered into a graphic description of the serious riots at New-Orleans, and the killing of Dr. DOSTIE by the ruffian band of police under the control of the Mayor of that city, and the indignities offered to Ex-Gov. HAHN, who was dragged through the streets of the leading city—the capital city of the State of which he was once Governor. You must know, he said, that not a meeting of the respectable citizens of New-Orleans has yet been held to denounce these bloody and most atrocious murders. He would not permit himself to believe that it had not excited sufficient indignation or sympathy, or that there was less sympathy evinced for the sufferers because the greater part of them were men of African descent. [Cries of "No, no!"] It cannot be that you sympathize for that reason. And now, citizens, he asked, what remedies are there for these evils? The unfortunate men whose circumstances permit them, are now flying from their homes in the South, to seek refuge and hospitalities and freedom of voting and discussion, here in the North. How long is this to continue? How long is it before the loyal people of the Union will give the loyal men in the South a Government where every man shall have the right to express his sentiments in vote and in words—where he shall have the respect and the privilege of communicating in every respectful way what he thinks, what he has to say? Do you not know that now the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press is dead in New-Orleans, and that American citizens were slaughtered in the streets of New-Orleans, under the American flag, without provocation? There is no liberty of discussing unless you discuss the merits of the President's policy. Unless you sustain the principles of universal suffrage there can be no peace in this country. [Loud applause.] Citizens of Pennsylvan, it is upon you that we of the South depend. You have sustained the loyalist by the bullet, and we now depend upon you to sustain us by the ballot. [Cries, "We will do it."] Be true to yourself. ["We will."] As for the soldiers of the Republic, and the men who were slaughtered in the streets of New-Orleans, will you be avenged? [Great applause] You can do so by retaining power in the hands of the legislative portion of our Government. That arm will never shirk its duty, but will continue to strike its blows until freedom and equality of men is proclaimed wherever the banner of the Republic floats, and establish the Government as a prosperous and free heritage for our children forever.

The difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress is on the question as to in whom lies the power of effecting a reconstruction—the President claiming the power for himself, and Congress declaring that it is their sole function, the President only participating as he does in other acts of legislation. If the idea which possesses the President is to be carried out there will be results in the South like those you have already seen, and it will have sooner or later to be abandoned. The whole voting population, and that only should take the matter in charge. There can be no Government existing in the South where those who are called Radicals are marked with the seal of secession and reprobation, and those who have a black skin are safe in their persons, their lives and their property.

Ex-Gov. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, was then loudly called for. He said he had not time to address the citizens of Philadelphia as lengthy as he wished this evening, but heartily indorsed the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Prepare your heart and your arms, too, perhaps, for another conflict. [Cries of "We are ready!"] You know the wicked element that has produced this feeling, and it is with deep regret that I make this prediction, after the sad and gloomy events of the last four years. But are we to ignore our friends North and South? Whatever have been my prejudices in the past, I am not willing to ignore the black man any longer.

Judge KELLY then announced that very important business called for the retirement of the distinguished gentlemen at the present time, but they would have frequent opportunities in the future to address their fellow-citizens.

After the conclusion of the Durant's speech Parson BROWNLOW was loudly called for. Gov. BROWNLOW was next introduced, but through Judge KELLEY begged to be excused from making a speech, inasmuch as he prostrated by forty-eight hours of travel. The crowd insisted upon a few words.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cotton Crop—The Cholera Abating—Sickness Among the Freedmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Mississippi Cotton Growers' Association correct the deductions made from their report, and say they expect not over 200,000 bales in Mississippi and not over 1,200,000 throughout the country.

The cholera is abating slowly, but fevers are on the increase, the freedmen being the greatest sufferers. The Bureau in this respect seems to give little or no attention to the freedmen.

Drowning of Five Persons at a Pic-nic.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 31.

Yesterdaf afternoon during the pic-nic of the Clinton Park Sabbath-school at Presque Isle, three miles below this city, a party cons

NATIONAL RESTORATION.

Interesting and Important Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

The True Basis and Method of National Progress.

LETTER OF INVITATION FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPT. 17.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR AND REVEREND SIR: The undersigned have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, who honorably served during the late war for the Union, as a Special Committee to wait upon you, and request your consent to serve as Chaplain of the Convention, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of next month.

Your name has been selected by the Executive Committee from sincere admiration of your character, and as the only tribute within their power to pay in acknowledgment of your noble devotion to the cause of the Union, and your earnest and unceasing efforts in behalf of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war.

The Executive Committee also find in your course since the termination of the struggle substantial harmony with the views to which they desire to give effect in the Convention:—your eloquence and the just weight of your name being employed to enforce upon the country a generous and magnanimous policy toward the people of the lately rebellious States, and a prompt reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as the best means or regaining the national tranquility which the country so much needs, and readjusting the rights of all sections, under the new order of things, on a basis of law, order, Christian brotherhood and justice.

In the call for the Convention, which the undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, you will see fully set forth the motives which actuate the military and naval defenders of the Union in their present unusual course of taking part in a political movement; and it is our hope, as we have always looked to you in the darkest days of the war for inspiration, aid and the cheering sympathy of a noble heart—never failing to find them—that you will consent to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who served during the late rebellion and who approve the restoration policy of President JOHNSON and the principles announced by the recent National Convention of Philadelphia—the first Convention since 1860 in which all the States of our beloved Union were represented.

Hoping an early and favorable reply, we have the honor to be, with very profound respect for your character, and sincere gratitude for your powerful and generous efforts in behalf of the military and naval servants of the country during the late war.

Your obedient friends and servants,

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Brevet Brig.-General, Chairman.

H. W. SLOCUM, Major-General,
GORDON GRANGER, Major-General, Committee.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S REPLY.

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

Chas. G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General; H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major-General, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made to me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Sailors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their Federal relations.

Our theory of Government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often, before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Gavernment at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice—for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duti s has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but preeminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admiss on of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon parties and upon freedmen.

It is said that if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increased wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the Winter is over and a new Spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches and parties must march.

I hear with wonder and shame and scorn the fear of a few that the South once more in adjustment with the Federal Government will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like light-houses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land! That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But if it rises at once to the control of the Government it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groveling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it.

2. It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. His evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger and caprice and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied, and soothed, with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen.

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it or class in it, the first demand of our time is, entire reunion!

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread specures and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it Slavery, sectional animosity and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men, who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedman, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Should the States be Admitted to Congress?

From the Evening Post, Friday, Aug. 31.

The following letter from a Republican to a Republican on the most important topic of the day is, as will be seen by its signature, from a gentleman who was one of President LINCOLN'S private secretaries, and who was sent to Arkansas by Mr. LINCOLN as United States Marshal, especially to look after the "reconstruction" of a loyal government in that State. We commend it to the attention of our readers:

You are well aware in how strict an anti-slavery school the writer of this received his political education, and that from the very first organization of the Republican Party I have been one of its zealous and active partisans, in my humble way, as an editor, speaker, Union Leaguer, &c., and as I have lately resigned office you will not attribute interested motives for what I am about to say. Nevertheless, I should not presume now to put my views in print, did I not honestly believe that I am speaking for and in a manner representing a very large class of those who have hitherto voted the Republican Party ticket regularly and faithfully—a class fully large enough to turn the scales of any election, and whose faith and feelings must be treated with some degree of respect, unless our party organization is to pass speedily into history.

Not approving fully of the conduct or views of President JOHNSON, or at all willing to pin our faith to him, and fearing that we should feel singularly "not at home" if separated from our old political associations, we are also utterly dissatisfied with the course taken by the majority in the last Congress. We are, so far as we can see, without a declared policy, without designated leaders, and we see among those to whom we have been accustomed to look for guidance, almost nothing of that restless and energetic activity which pervades the ranks of the new and singularly composite party lately organized at Philadelphia. On every side, and in our leading journals, we hear vituperation and malediction in the place of argument and from no quarter can we obtain a clear enunciation of distinct principles or of a well digested plan of action. It is of no use to tell us that if we are dissatisfied we can go, for we will not unless we choose, and if we do, what becomes of the elections? We can give excellent reasons for our dissatisfaction with the men who forced themselves upon our congressional majority as its leaders, and, most distinctly, we will follow them no further, unless we are to know whither they are tending.

First, let me speak briefly from individual experience. It was my fortune to be employed, in a subordinate position, on President LINCOLN'S personal staff, and to have the best opportunity for knowing what were his views as to the course to be pursued toward the States of the Confederacy. I had several long conversations with him on the subject, and subsequent experience and observation have only the more strongly convinced me of the far-seeing and broad-minded wisdom of his plans. As early as the Spring of 1864 he thought that policy, of justice, demanded the immediate recognition of the loyal State organizations in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the admission to Congress of their representatives. This fact is so notorious as to require no further proof or remark. Being destrous of aiding in the development of this policy, I obtained a Federal appointment in Arkansas, and went to that State in the Fall of 1864. My last personal interview with MR. LINCOLN consumed nearly a whole afternoon, and was employed in receiving his instructions and advice as to the course I was to pursue. He seemed to see clearly, as an almost present fact, the downfall of the rebellion, and deemed it wise that when that downfall came there should be in as many as possible of the Southern States some recognised loyal organization to take up the reins of management as they fell from the hands of the beaten rebels. To this end I labored in Arkansas. We had there a considerable population of new men from the North, full of zeal and pluck, a large number of intelligent and reliable black men, and several thousand sound, fighting Union men, from among the old residents. The State Government at the time of LEE'S surrender was in good condition, and daily growing stronger. Slavery was abolished, the rebels disfranchised, and a strong current of popular opinion setting in favor of limited negro suffrage conferred by State action. Had we then been properly sustained and indorsed by Congress, the latter point could speedily have been attained. The rebels were cowed, repentant, and fearful of some undefined wrath to come. They were poor, unorganized, dispirited, and were ready to consent to almost everything. I am well assured that the same, or nearly so, was the case in others of the rebel States. All this golden opportunity, as it seems to me, Congress unwisely threw away, and the consequence may be seen to-day in the altered—bitterly changed—condition of portions of these very States. We sent good men to Washington, but they were rejected, as if it were wiser to wait until the disloyal element were all at home, and had had time to get its breath for another contest. All support was taken from the loyal men, and they sat at the doors of Congress, "snubbed" and discouraged. It does not seem possible that any good can come of a persistence in what was thus undoubtedly so grave an error.

Personal observation in several States of the South has also convinced me that, while as a temporary war-time makeshift the Freedmen's Bureau was capable of excellent service, the attempt to prolong its powers indefinitely was a great mistake, and the much-condemned veto a wise action.

To turn to other points, for I must be brief, in common with a host of good Republicans, especially in the West, whose early home was before the war, I am opposed to the system embodied in the word "protection," and in favor of a "tariff for revenue only," believing also that with a lower tariff on many imported articles, the revenue of the Government and the accumulation of wealth in the country would be far greater. Nevertheless, under the leadership which has so nearly ruined our political organization, the Rebublican Party seems to have pledged itself, body and soul, to protection.

Nor can the careful student of our national system behold, without great distrust, the evidently increasing tendency toward centralization, concentration of power, government by bureaus, and obliteration of State lines. Local self-government by the people is, and has been, and for the permanence of our freedom, must be a fundamental principle of our system.

Other points might with propriety be presented, but I will content myself with these.

And now, what is to be done? On the one side, a large number of the men whom in times gone by we have delighted to honor—SEWARD, RAYMOND, DOOLITTLE, DIXON, DIX, RANDALL, STANTON, BLAIR and a host of others—call to us to "come and join them in the great work of pacification and restoration." Many of the heroes of the war are with them. On the other, our own side for so long a time, the trumpets give but an uncertain sound. It is full time that we know who are to lead us, and whither they are going. It may be well for the time to sink all minor questions—even put aside finance, lands and all personal considerations—but what is so become of the great questions that affect the peace and life of the Republic?

Abuse or vituperation of our opponents will not answer us. We know them well—the men in blue, the men in gray, and the men who never dared to wear either.

Very respectfully, W. O. STODDARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

CANCELLATION OF COUPONS.

The following important circular will be issued tomorrow:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1866.

The attention of Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries and officers of National Banks designated as such is hereby called to that portion of the circular issued from this office Nov. 19, 1864, which enjoins that in the cancellation of coupons paid by them care be taken not to punch from the same either the numbers or dates. A disregard of this injunction has in many instances subjected this and other offices of the Department to great inconvenience, inasmuch as coupons, the dates or numbers of which have been thus removed in the process of punching have delayed, if not entirely prevented the reimbursing of the Treasurer for his payment of the same. Heretofore payment for the remittance has been made by him, without regard to the coupons so defaced, but in view of the fact that such defacement is needless, inasmuch as there is upon each coupon ample space for cancellation without destroying any essential part, and as by such reckless cancellation the evidence as to the maturity or even legitimacy of a coupon is destroyed, it has been determined that hereafter all coupons from which either the date or number has in any way been removed will be returned to the parties remitting them, and payment be thereon withheld until the dates or numbers shall be fully established by affidavit or other satisfactory proof.

F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No advices have been received at the Department of Indian Affairs tending to confirm any of the reported Indian outbreaks on the Plains. The last intelligence was afforded about a week ago by Superintendent TAYLOR, of Nebraska, who is inclined to treat the disturbance as coming from small detachments of Indians not connected in any way with the tribes who are said to be friendly in their disposition toward the Government, but, on the contrary, are regarded and treated by the Indians themselves as outlaws of bad character.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

Mr. HARLAN to-day concluded his duties as Secretary of the Interior. Before his departure he was presented by the officers, clerks and employes of that office with a testimonial of their respect, in the shape of a very beautiful set of silver service and an autograph album containing the names of over three hundred employes of the department appended to an address, tendering their grateful acknowledgements for the kindness and consideration he had ever manifested in personal and official intercourse with them. The set of silver service was presented by Mr. CHESTER, one of the principal clerks, on behalf of his associates, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

SIR: On your retirement from the position of Secretary of the Interior, the heads of bureau, clerks and employes of the Department desire to present you this service as a slight testimonial of their high appreciation of you as a statesman, a Christian and a patriot. Of little value in itself, they trust it may remind you at your domestic fireside that you have the admiration and love of all connected with the Department. Hoping that a kind Providence may long preserve you to serve our beloved country, we are on behalf of the givers and personally your friends,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. COOK, R. B. MOFFAT, Patent Office.
F. M. CLARK, Secretary's Office.
NATH. HATCH, Pension Office.
A. CHESTER, Land Office.
JAS. M. WILSON, Indian Office.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
JOHN SE GOSON, Pension Office.

In accepting the testimonial, Secretary HARLAN said that when he learned, but a few hours since, of their desire to meet him in this parting official interview, it filled his mind with pleasant memories, but at the same time with painful emotions. He came there but a short time since, comparatively without any other motive than in a humble way to serve his country in a faithful discharge of the duties connected with the position in detail. Unacquainted with the business of the Department, he came there without that knowledge and that experience of the Department business, wide-spread in its range, which would have enabled him to discharge the duty even with tolerable satisfaction to himself, unaided by their experience.

It was, therefore, very pleasant to him to reflect that from his first entrance on the duties of this office they have ever, as his official associates, aided him promptly and efficiently to the full extent of their ability. These beautiful mementoes would, he said, be treasured in his private household and would remind him of the pleasant relations they had sustained toward each other. He proceeded to tender them his best wishes for their welfare, temporal and eternal, and said in conclusion: "In leaving it is due to my own feelings to say that I part with you with regret and with the knowledge of my own inefficiency with whom I have served several years in the American Senate—a man of ripe experience and generous impulses and just purposes, who, I doubt not will, on his part, lay the foundation for as pleasant official relations as those we now sunder. And I know from my official intercourse with him, that there will be left nothing undone by him tor you to make your relations mutually pleasant. Thanking you, as I now do, for this kind expression of your confidence and esteem, couched in language I think too strong and indicated more by your generous natures than by any merit of which I lay claim, I bid you a final official farewell."

Secretary HARLAN also made a brief acknowledgement upon the presentation to him of the album, and was very visibly affected during the recital of his remarks. At the conclusion loud cheers were given in his favor.

PRESENTATION TO JUDGE EDMUNDS.

Immediately following the ceremonies consequent upon the testimonial tendered to Mr. HARLAN, the clerks of the General Land Office presented to Judge EDMUNDS a silver tea-pitcher and four goblets, together with twenty-one volumes of the *American* and *Appleton's Encyclopedia*. The presentation address was made by Col. IRWIN, and responded to by Judge EDMUNDS, who stated that the presents received would not be necessary to perpetuate the remembrance of the associations through which they had passed. In conclusion, he paid a merited and handsome compliment to Mr. WILSON, who succeeds him in the discharge of the duties of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No political allusions were indulged in by either of the distinguished officials who to-day retired from office.

MR. COOMBS AND THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. J. COOMBS, member of the National Union Executive Committee, whose name appears at the head of a list of callers of a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday next, denies that he ever signed or authorized any other person to sign his name to said call and wholly disapproves it.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the week ending the 25th inst., were upward of $3,800,000. At New-Orleans, from Aug. 13 to 18, inclusive, the receipts were nearly $300,000, thus making a total of over $4,000,000 in gold for one week. The aggregate for the month at these ports will reach nearly $17,000,000.

REDUCTION OF THE CLERICAL FORCE.

A reduction in the clerical force of the Ordinary Bureau has been made, twenty clerks having been discharged to-day. A reduction is also to be made in the Commissary Bureau.

PERSONAL.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES H. HOWARD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned from a visit to his home in Maine, and resumed the duties of his office.

JUDGE EDMUNDS.

Judge EDMUNDS, who to-day retires from the office of Commissioner of the General Land-office, will immediately assume the duties of Postmaster of the United States Senate, to which he has been appointed.

There are rumors of several other immediate changes prevalent, but none are traced to definite or reliable sources.

LAND CLAIMS.

Returns just received from the Land-office at Oregon City show that during the month of July, 1866, patent certificates were paid for donative settlement claims covering 19,876 acres, under the Homestead Act—3,450 acres for cash, and 1,593 acres more, making, making an aggregate of 24,691 acres.

A New Senator from New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 31.

Gov. SMITH, of New-Hampshire, has appointed Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, of Concord, United States Senator, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, recently made District Judge, in place of the late Hon. MATTHEW HARVEY. Mr. FOGG, the new Senator, is in the 52 year of his age. Graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1839, he afterward studied the profession of law and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Gilmanton in 1842. In 1846 he was called to Concord as Secretary of State, which position he held during the Whig rule of one year in New-Hampshire. Mr. FOGG commenced newspaper duties in 1847 in connection with the *Independent Democrat* in Manchester. The paper was soon afterward removed to Concord, and in 1854 Mr. FOGG became sole editor and proprietor, and continued his connection with it until his appointment in 1861 to the post of Resident Minister to Switzerland, as the successor for Hon. Mr. FAY. Previous to this appointment he had been four years Reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court in New-Hampshire. The foreign office was held by Mr. FOGG until last Autumn, and its duties were performed in a manner highly creditable to himself and honorable to the Government. In former years he was an active member of the Whig Party, and was subsequently one of the most prominent and influential champions in the Know-Nothing and Republican organizations.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. R. E. Fenton, Albany; Hon. Hamilton Pope, Kentucky; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston; Hon. J. P. Sullivan, New-Orleans; Hon. H. Du Pont, Delaware; Hon. J. S. Barrett, Baltimore, and Col. N. P. Starring, Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Scoby, New-Jersey, and Judge Ira Harris, Albany, are at the Astor House. Hon. H. M. Rice, Minnesota; W. J. Walker, Washington; L. Pruyn, Albany; H. B. Plant, Georgia; H. E. Sprague, Boston, and A. Pingree, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

My Sewing is now Mere Pastime.

A lady who had tried various kinds of Sewing Machines—and become disgusted with all—having "set aside a $100 lock-stitch machine," says: "With my WILCOX & GIBBS I am charmed. I work it myself. *My sewing is now MERE PASTIME!*"—*Advertisement.*

If the Increasing Demand for Durno's CATARRH SNUFF is any evidence of its popularity, then it has full measure of applause!

If you have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

If it were Possible

That a young lady could permit a moustache to brush the rose of her lip, it would be after the same had been baptized with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Certainly, nothing less delicious than that regal perfume would induce her to submit to such a penance!

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Cramps, Cholic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by DR. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet." "BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR keeps the head clean and the hair healthy, restores gray hair to its original color, imparts new life and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, is a delightful hair-dressing, and unparalleled as a remedy for nervous headache. References, our best physicians and chemists in the country. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Fall Styles.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY.
Gent's, Youths' Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS, Ladies' and Childrens' FURS, &c.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 459 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. No Disappointment. Ridiculous Tints. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." (*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*)
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

There seems to be no limit to the demand for Christodoro's Excelsior Hair Dye. Letters pour in from country agents, all bringing the same gratifying news. In the interior cities the people will not look at any other dye; and the retail call for it in this City surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. No human being who has seen it applied can doubt its superiority over all rivals. The color it imparts can not be distinguished from nature's own. No one who has seen the operation would believe that such blacks and browns were artificial. Sold and applied, in private rooms, at CHRISTODORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

An Affidavit.—"I, ISAAC L. DUSENBERRY, of No. 25 Seventh Th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health."

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Howe Sewing Machine, Lock Stitch. For Families and Manufactures. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

There is no woman who is not conscious of the power she has in the possession of a beautiful form. Mme. JUMEL'S Manmarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, Depot, No. 383 Canal-st.

Ladies go to Miller & Co., where you can find ladies' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first-class. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch SewING MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ESTES—WHITING.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, LLEWELLYN G. ESTES, of Maine, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Mr. Geo. Whiting, all of this City.

HAYNES—MICHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Burton, SAMUEL HAYNES to FREELINE F., youngest daughter of the late George Michell, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

HUMPHREY—STRANG.—In Katonah, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. E. B. Osbornan, FOLBEMUS A. HUMPHREY, of Beekman, N. Y., to SARAH F., daughter of Charles E. Strang, of Katonah.

WHEATLEY—KENDRICK.—At the Beaman Hotel, West Poultney, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Mr. THORNTON WHEATLEY to Miss JULIA A. KENDRICK, only daughter of J. A. Kendrick, Esq., of Americus, Ga.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Friday, Aug. 31, DANIEL L., infant son of Daniel D. and Mary J. Beekman.

The remains were interred in the family burying-ground at Somerville, N. J.

BRUSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, JESSE V. BRUSH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 2, from his late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., at 2 o'clock.

CAVANAGH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, MARY, widow of the late Bernard Cavanagh, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, aged 64 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert and James Finan, No. 103 1st-av., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CHIPMAN.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 31, of dysentery, at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. C. Chipman, Mrs. ANNA CHIPMAN, relict of the late Samuel Chipman, of Western New-York, and mother of Rev. Tapping R. Chipman, recently deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed for interment to the family burial-place at Canandaigua, N. Y.

CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, RICHARD S. CORNWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 178 East 19th-st., on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

DURAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 30, JOACHIN VICTOR DURAND, aged 56 years.

☞ Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

EMBURY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, at Richfield Springs, of pneumonia, Miss LUCY EMBURY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRANAHAN.—At Manchester, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 30, MARIANNE FITCH, wife of J. S. T. Stranahan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FITZ GERALD.—At the Rectory of Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 31, Rev. FREDERICK FITZ GERALD, aged 41 years and 23 days.

Further particulars will be given as to funeral.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

GAYLORD.—On Friday, Aug. 31, FANNY, daughter of T. S. Gaylord, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 3½ o'clock.

HUYLER.—On Friday, Aug. 31, ISAAC, son of Isaac and Mary Ann Huyler, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Co. B, 84th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 Dominick-st.

MATTHEWS.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM T. MATTHEWS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Udell, No. 210 Madison-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Aug. 30, ELIZABETH MARTENSE, eldest daughter of the late Gerrit L. Martense.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Flatbush, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MIDDLETON.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, ALICE, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth J. Middleton, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral services will take place this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at the Hoffman House, WARREN NEWCOMB, Esq., merchant, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

OSBORN.—Dr. M. L. OSBORN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his sons, W. L. and F. M. Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 81 West 20th-st., New-York.

PARKINSON.—At Southside, S. I., on Thursday, Aug. 30, after a lingering illness, ELIZA PARKINSON, daughter of the late Christopher Parkinson, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New Dorp, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Carriages will in attendance upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York at Vanderbilt Landing.

☞ English papers please copy.

POTTER.—At Winona, Minn., on Sunday, Aug. 12, of marasmus, WM. E. FORBES, only son of Homer O. and Emily S. Potter, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

Remains were interred at Greenwood.

PROVOST.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 30, HULL CLARK, infant son of Stephen H. and Elizabeth G. Provost, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Hull Clark, Esq., near Hastings, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Aug. 30, STEPHEN ROBERTS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 339 West 24th-st., on Sunday morning at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lancaster for interment.

ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, GEORGE, infant son of George and the late Mary Robertson, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the house of his grandfather, No. 254 West 54th-st., this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROCKWELL.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 25, MARGARET S. TRACY, wife of Charles H. Rockwell.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, LUCIUS P. STARR.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 69 Joralemon-st., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STILES.—At Dunwood, N. H., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, FREDERICK W., son of Mary Frances and the late William L. Stiles, of Brooklyn, aged 11 months and 25 days.

SCOLES.—At Baltersville, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 30, JOHN B. SCOLES, formerly of New-York, counselor-at-law, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

TYSON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 30,

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALER IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK,
TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,
AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATE,
AND THE
DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT FOR WEST TENNESSEE.
[Made so under the late law passed by the Tennessee Legislature.]

ALSO THE
DEPOSITORY FOR THE MEMPHIS BRANCH OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
[Organized under Act of Congress, 1866.]

It is proposed to increase the capital stock of this Bank from the present capital, "one hundred thousand dollars," to five hundred thousand.

In consequence of the absence of surplus capital in the South, by reason of the war and the great want of means to anew the only legitimate business demands, this opportunity is respectfully offered to capitalists abroad to invest a portion of their surplus funds where permanent security and profit are most unquestionably combined.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

RESOURCES.	
Bills receivable	$236,737 83
Over drafts	2,310 30
Furniture and fixtures	3,331 90
Taxes paid	2,361 64
Premiums	3,037 50
Specie on hand, cash items	91,687 50
Due from banks and bankers	836,116 11
United States bonds to secure circulation	$100,000
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000— 200,000 00
Other bonds and securities on hand	72,300 00
Notes of national banks	8,020 00
Legal tenders and specie	151,968 82
Total	$1,229,389 97

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100,000 00
Profits	52,211 05
Circulating notes received	$80,000
Less amount on hand	27,335
Amount outstanding	62,665 00
Due depositors	968,516 23
Due banks	45,976 69
Total	$1,229,389 97

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
GEORGE R. RUTTER, President.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President.
WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier.
C. DALTON, Assistant Cashier.
CHARLES KORFHOLT, Esq.,
Former At'y for Planters' Bank, Memphis.
M. C. PEARCE,
Of Pearce, Park & Co., Memphis.
Z. H. WHITMORE,
Memphis.
HENRY LANN,
Of Tobin, Lynn & Co., Memphis.
JOHN J. RICHARD,
Of Memphis.
THOMAS LEONARD,
Judge of the County Court, Memphis.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee National Bank, held April 3, 1866, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eighty (80) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared payable on demand.

OCTOBER DIVIDEND NOTICE.

There will be a Dividend made and payable Oct. 3, 1866, on the old, and original new capital that is subscribed prior to this date of Ten (10) Per Cent.

Books will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., where subscriptions of ten or more shares will be received, and where such information as desired will be furnished. WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier,
(Formerly Cashier of Bowery Nat'l Bank, N. Y.)

Collections and other business through this bank and its correspondents at Memphis and in the Southern States will be promptly attended to without charge when in behalf of its stockholders.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
In Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

Schedules of thirty ($30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, 6's-40's, maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for payment at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866, at 3½ P. M. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 87 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD Company, due Sept. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after this day upon presentation at the office of this Company.
L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1866.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE GUNNISON Gold Co. of Colorado, maturing on 1st September inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Banking house of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange-place.
JOHN H. ROLSTON, Treasurer.
AUG. 30, 1866.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS,

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Vernon County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 5, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch to Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The notice calling for a meeting of stockholders of the above Company, signed by S. R. Hills, J. Crombie, J. H. Brown, S. W. Boocock, G. L. Haight, Committee, being inadvertently omitted in the call, such meeting called for by the self-constituted Committee will be held at the office of this Company.
P. C. HARMON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 24, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866, at 3½ P. M. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 87 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD Company, due Sept. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after this day upon presentation at the office of this Company.
L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1866.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE GUNNISON Gold Co. of Colorado, maturing on 1st September inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Banking house of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange-place.
JOHN H. ROLSTON, Treasurer.
AUG. 30, 1866.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug," each bar to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and will be returned thereto.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weights marked thereon. This will be done by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

Printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to be taken into consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should any portion part of the above bid be accepted, it will be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fifth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, if to be forwarded, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to visit during the recess, with a Master of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor Joan T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At the meeting of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject matter contained in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the last day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Commission,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 208½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahnoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of the Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and the names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

DRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st. and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD
AND OFFICE FURNITURE, LIQUORS, BOOTS, &C.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 1st, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, household and office furniture, comprising velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedroom suites, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, black walnut and mahogany book cases, centre tables and washstands, sofa and mahogany sofas, lounges, and sofa bedsteads, extension tables, mirrors, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c. Also for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of boots and shoes, and cases of smoking tobacco, and an invoice of bourbon whiskey and California wines.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, LIQUORS, &C.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY next, Sept. 1, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture in great variety.

ALSO,

Five cases boots and shoes; also, Daguerreotype apparatus.

ALSO,

Ten casks and 25 cases assorted liquors, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 394 and 396 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock,
PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS in general literature, history, arts, sciences, &c. Catalogues are ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, made and executed into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of securing the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unfunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Adamic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1854.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, February twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d21-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d21-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh31-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866. my26-lawtoy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., Administrator,
150 shares of Bank of America, $100 each.
40 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exch'n National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Co., $100 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GEORGE H. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.

AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, AT 12 o'clock, on pier No. 6 North River,
17 bonded cases of Sherry.
2,961 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Ike*, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, THIS SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 53 Liberty-st., a chestnut saddle mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, long tail, warranted sound and kind, and a very stylish beast.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.

Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.

The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.

Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.

Checks should be to order of the Collector.

Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.

2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.

3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.

7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The lands embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.

2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.

4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulk-heads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the said West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street, from the centre line of the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the south-east corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING:
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, 50 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 52 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily (Sundays excepted) from the 2d day of September to the 2d day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Wall, Nos. 43 and XIVth wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to enact an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given that all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend for receipt of the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Sundry duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against certain unauthorized parties who are ordering supplies and supplies for account of this company, no orders being recognized by the company except those given in writing by its agent, purveyor, or other duly authorized officer.

By order,
RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Secretary, pro tem.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—3-3D ACT. Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Padden, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the city of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two hundred dollars, owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be declared entitled to the benefits pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.

WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
law10wS Insolvents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLI

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....ARMONY.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMARRE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA.....Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.....Frowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA.....Thomson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained for sale at 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Sept. 5
HECLA.....Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York.....$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, viz:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, SAMUEL.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second Cabin, $55.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent for Europe.
SHERBETTE. KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalents.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $80 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $80 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship W. M. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 Smith-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Steamers leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander. 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS. 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,700 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying United States Mail.

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $35.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORROCASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
COLEMBIA, GEO. H. SLOCUM, Commander, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
FLORIDE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, CARPENTER Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent. No. 252 Broadway

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KARAKA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 26 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Wellington to Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

The departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights received as usual.

For further information as to Freight Office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,

QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
MANHATTAN, GRENADA,

will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia.....$38 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEAKY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD,
and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER,

will leave SHIVERS' DOCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia.....$27 00 | West Point.....$38 00
Augusta.....27 00 | Montgomery.....41 00
Atlanta.....34 00 | Mobile.....51 95

and New-Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEAKY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $8. City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,

Every SATURDAY at 12 M.

ALLEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,

Every WEDNESDAY at 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. OUTCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE.
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE

EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta.....$27 00 | Montgomery.....$41 00
Macon.....31 00 | Atlanta.....34 00
Columbus.....35 00 | Mobile.....51 95
Albany.....35 00 | New-Orleans.....55 00
Eufaula.....38 00

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Staterooms and passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship

KING SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,

on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship

TYBEE,

Capt. D. CAULKINS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. J. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of GRIFFIN & VANTINE, doing business at No. 280 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The partnership affairs will be settled by MARTIN L. VANTINE, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
MARTIN L. VANTINE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 280 Washington-st., by the subscriber, who trusts by a close application to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

MARTIN L. VANTINE.

JAMES A. GREENE HAS THIS DAY RETIRED from the firm of J. W. GREENE & CO. The jewelry business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, J. W. GREENE & G. W. SMITH, at No. 170 Broadway, under the name of J. W. GREENE & SMITH, who are authorized to settle all affairs of the old firm.

J. W. GREENE,
G. W. SMITH,
JAMES A. GREENE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

No. 22 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF JULIAN & VINCENT IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer,

WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 3 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlantaville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Sharp River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to

WILLIAMS BROTHERS. No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new sidewheel steamship COMET, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHIEFTAIN will leave foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; light bbls., 25 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 28,	P. M.	Wednesday, 29,	9 A. M.
Thursday, 30,	7 A. M.	Thursday, 30,	10 A. M.
Friday, 31,	7½ A. M.	Friday, 31,	11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1,	12½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1,	5½ P. M.
Sunday, 2,	8½ A. M.	Sunday, 2,	2 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Tribune* office, 154 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. P. DONOVEN, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer METAMORA, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Aug. 28,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28,	7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29,	4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29,	7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31,	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30,	8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1,	8½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31,	11 A. M.
Sunday, 2,	9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1,	2 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIRBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M. for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Hyde Park and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the Boston and Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TAYLOR, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, foot of East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. PAUL SHIVERS, Agent. No. 2 Dey-st.

N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves the foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock, touching at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East river, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—DOCKS and other SHIVERS, of the steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE leave Pier No. 14, foot of Spring-st., for Albany and Troy, daily, at 5 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE steamers MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 26. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 8:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY Direct—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Co.'s steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave foot of Spring-st., North River, SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, leaving at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 11½, and 3½; Dey-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Morris-st., (Pier 6) at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 P. M. connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, in good order; 205 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TUGBOAT WATCH, IN COMplete running order. Apply to Captain on board, foot of West 10th-st., N. R.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every night except Sunday, for Montreal. Passengers by this train will reach Niagara Falls at 7 A. M. next morning, Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Saturday nights only to Niagara Falls.

11 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

H. H. MOORE, Jr., Vice-President.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Suffern, Sloatsburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run through to Chicago in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM APRIL 16, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport and way stations.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturdays only to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leave 32d-st. depot at 8 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M., and 4:02 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:30 A. M. and 4:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:26 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivalled in the country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.

THE PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury. 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 20x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene aves.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have gratis plans and specifications of a fine house, to front on Clinton-av. He could build stable and coach-house, or two tenement houses, on Hamilton-av. Apply to W. M., No. 32 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, 500 acres in New-Jersey, fronting on a navigable river, with good landing; 200 acres meadow and plow land, balance well timbered; two orchards; two dwelling; large barn; good loamy soil, near by three railroads; a finely settled country. Apply to OWNER, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—A Bull's Head Sweepstakes Trot.

Yesterday a sweepstakes trotting contest for a purse and stake of $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The contestants were all Bull's Head horses and the attendance was composed almost entirely of persons from that classic locality. There were four horses entered, but one of them, A. LYDEL's s. m. *Lady Whitson*, was withdrawn, leaving the race to I. LOVEL's b. g. *Sid. Nichols*, M. RODER's r. g. *W. F. Clark*, and J. MACE's br. g. *Joseph Crocheron*. The latter was the horse most fancied, for in the pools sold before the first heat, he brought $45, to the roan gelding's (*W. F. Clark*) $35, and *Sid. Nichols*' 9.

FIRST HEAT.—They got away together, but the favorite breaking almost immediately after the word was given, the roan took the lead, and kept it to the old judges' stand, where he broke, and *Crocheron* passing him, kept in front until within a few lengths of the stand, when he appeared to tire, and the roan collared and passed him, winning a close race by a short neck, in 2:45; *Sid. Nichols* barely saving his distance.

SECOND HEAT.—The pool betting showed that *Crocheron* still held his position as favorite, for he sold for $35, to *Clark's* $26 and *Sid. Nichols'* $5. The roan broke soon after they got off, and *Crocheron* went ahead, and maintaining his lead throughout, won by four lengths, in 2:43; *Clark* second.

THIRD HEAT.—One hundred to twenty offered on *Crocheron*. The roan held the lead to the old stand on the backstretch, when he broke, and, the favorite passing him, came home a winner by a length in 2:41; *Clark* was distanced for foul driving, and *Sid. Nichols*, who had been out-trotted in every heat, being drawn, the race was awarded to *Joseph Crocheron*.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., AUG. 31.—Purse and stake $250; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Mace named br. g. *Joseph Crocheron*.....	2	1	1	1
M. Roden named r. g. *W. F. Clark*.....	1	2	dis.	
J. Lovett named b. g. *Sid. Nichols*.....	3	3	dr.	

Time—2:45, 2:43, 2:41.

FIRE IN LEWIS-STREET.—At about 12:40 o'clock this morning flames were seen issuing from the windows of a little wooden shanty, No. 123 Lewis street, near Houston-street. The proprietor of the candy store and his family, who resided in the rear of the store, escaped very narrowly with their lives. They lost everything, but are insured for $1,400 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. HOGNES, who lives in the rear house. His loss could not be ascertained. He is fully insured.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 304 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S Fall Hat, for gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 31—*In steamship Napoleon III., from Havre and Brest.*—Robert Rait, W. S. Freret, Mr. Luciani, Mlle. Olastrier, Mr. and Mme. Bumas, Mlle. L. Besne, Mme. Mesdemoiselles Fye, D. D. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, W. D. Glenn, T. A. Smith, Miss Choms, Mlle. Choms, Mr. Adler, M. Strauss, N. La Fille, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carem, M. B. Zimmerman, M. Chas. L. Lawes, Mlle. M. Jones, M. Marie Galopean, Herr M. Rosemband and family, Herr McTose Koch, M. Mell Rochembrusch, Mr. Tomabbon Roubet, Miss Andrews, Herve Cardinal, Tamille Marion, Famille Lippmann, Mr. Goldenberg, H. K. Bourgwyn, M. Braff, M. Taufroid, McMille Tawby M. Eorpang, Famille Martinez, Martines fils, Fam Cay, A. Barricarree, T. Fortens, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Ricard, Mr. Neville, M. E. Couteus, Mr. Edwards' Mr. Wescott, Mr. Repenan, Mr. Tobler, Mr. Fearing and wife, M. G. M Cenarro, L. K. Tecquemench, H. Cuhyo, M. Stout, Geo. Gorge, H. B. Ryder, M. Bloeg, T. Stone, Mr. Friedmann, M. Tay, M. de Bussier, Mr. Col. Rhette and wife, Melle Fesbee, M. M. Brun and wife, Mr. Leger, Mrs. Champelier, Melle. Antony, Mr. Givernaud, M. F. Mayer, M. M. Simard, G. Miseray, Andre Maisase, Louis Brak, Mr. Letourneur, M. Sorre, M. A. Philip, Melle. J. Hertzmas, J. Neuberger, Mr. Ferrario, Mr. Brungger, Mr. Imaida, Mr. Castirago, Melle. R. Schlicreibu, S. Blasz, J. L. Tormstechr et leur fils, Mr. Benatre, G. Martschille, Mr. McGalimer, M. Degeringer, Mr. McGee and Solte, B. Neumonen, J. Kusha et famille, Miss F. Ellinger, Mrs. F. Leopold and child, F. Hirch, Miss E. Golnamer, Miss Rose Joseph, B. Kuhn, Messrs. T. M. Rochell, McShibault, M. Calm Rhibault, C. Morse, M. Waterlot, A. Metzler, Messrs. Wagner, Rouzier, Jayne, Kingsbury, Deutch, Harris, H. N. May, Mr. Beigne, M. H. Kerier, J. Streuba, L. Jequien, F. Hofmar, G. Duvernoy, M. Molitar, T. Kaufman, J. Walenstein, Miss M. J. Kahn, Mr. Charles Bernhard, T. M. Soutrenov, Mr. Muller & w, Mr. Moise Kuhn, M. Reber, A. Loeb, I. Hirch, C. Loeb, A. Levy, Mr Rinker, M. B. Wolf, M. T. Levy, S. Rosset, Mr. McAdams & 2 child'n Mr. Schneider, Mrs. Burthey, G. A. Benggii, B. Korn, Mrs. Schwarz & child, Md. M. Widmer, Rev. J. M. Dillon, E. Mafar, Mr. Blum, A. C. Coblentz, Mr. Habut, N. Robert, Mme. M. Belluda, Mlle. S. Wilhelm Cohn, M. Gedderhoff, M. Benjamin, M. Chanshausen and wife, M. Raphael Schner, M. Bents, Mrs. Eichbol, M. Corraz Benatre, M. Brandu Stan, S. Guerrero, L. Languelor, Mme. M. Hollymann, J. J. Melle Forbes, M. Anschutz, G. Lallie, M. Bador, H. Gervig, M. Stonel.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, &c.—A. Norcross, wife and daughter, Wm. M. Allen, W. P. Holmes, Jos. C. Vandervoort and wife, Mrs. James Brooks and 2 children, C. Barriett and niece, Mrs. W. B. Hooper, J. Berry, Jr., Capt. Jno. Phillips, H. Stephenson, C. Spreckles, wife and 2 children, Jas. Trefren, S. M. Johns, J. Quigley and wife, George W. Snell, wife, 2 children and servant, J. H. Stearns, Mrs. M. Meyers, Miss Susan Smith, Miss Ophelia Bowles, W. W. Cayton and wife, Mrs. C. E. Shillaber, J. Mundt, C. L. Benoist, W. C. Christy, Miss M. A. Kennedy, Andrew S. Church, Mrs. T. A. Boorsem, Miss Carrie F. Van Forsen, Mrs. Jno. S. Miller, Capt. H. W. Fox, Alvin W. Godfrey and mother, Wm. Eastgn, T. C. Lanham, Wm. Alvord, J. S. Sosson, Jno. Watkins and 3 grand-daughters, C. H. Murich, Miss Catharine Cahill, W. B. Hardy, George Collins, C. Berry, Chas. B. Barow, wife and 4 children, E. W. Mastick, wife and 3 children, Mrs. A. B. McComas, Mrs. S. Olmstead and 2 boys, Charles Stewart and wife, S. A. Simmons and wife, W. H. Fearing, Henry McCren, Miss Reiben Gilpatrick, A. L. Gould, L. M. Bidwell and wife, H. Vuillemin, Rev. J. S. Bush, R. H. Savage, Charles Allen, E. Quence and wife, D. M. Corwin, wife and daughter, Allen McDougal and wife, Geo. Hathorne and wife, M. P. Grant, T. A. Caldwell, Wm. Cameron and wife, J. L. Howard, wife and child, Jno. R. Gill, H. H. Hall, Andrew Colville, Pedro Sanchez, C. Cameron, J. Hart, Mr. Zachinson, Mr. Rodgers and boy, Capt. R. Douglas, Washington Booth, E. P. Larkin, Dr. Crane, J. H. Sternberg, Mr. Duncan, Samuel Weisebook and wife, Mrs. Urner, A. W. Taylor, George Eckman, E. G. Reid, 162 in second cabin, and 104 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	5 26	Sun sets.....	6 35
Moon rises...11 00			

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...12 24	Gov. Island. 1 13	Hell Gate....	2 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Francis Macdonald; The Queen, (Br.,) Grozan, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Teutonia, (Ham.,) Hasch, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Calhoun, Armstrong, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Fawn, Nelson, London, Thos. Dunham; Dr. Barth, (Hamb.) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Albert, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Sloman & Edye.

Barks J. H. McLaren, Perkins, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Trinity, Hartz, Galveston, Tapper & Bell; Netherton, (Br.,) Morrish, St. Johns, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Harry Booth, Harriman, Genoa, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Meteor, Anderson, Boston, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Mary Jane, (Br.,) Wynhall, Bordeaux, McCully & Marsh; Irene, Dyer, Savannah, G. Davis & Co.; Frank, (Br.,) Jones, Halifax, G. V. Onstavis & Co.; Union T